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R E V I E W
OF THE
FAMINE RELIEF OPERATIONS
IN THE
NATIVE STATES OF RAJPUTANA
AND
THE DISTRICTS OF AJMER-MERWARA,
DURING 1905-1906.

ABU:
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FROM

THE HON'BLE MR. E. G. COLVIN, C.S.I., I.C.S.,
AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL IN RAJPUTANA,
AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF AJMER-MERWARA.

TO

SIR LOUIS W. DANE, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., I.C.S.,
SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
IN THE FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Dated Mount Abu, the 9th May 1907.

SIR,

I have the honour to forward a Review of the famine relief operations in Rajputana during the years 1905 and 1906. The Review is divided into two parts, relating respectively to the Native States and the British districts of Ajmer-Merwara, and is accompanied by Reports for the affected tracts named in the margin.

1. Marwar.	6. Alwar.
2. Mewar.	7. Bharatpur.
3. Tonk.	8. Karauli.
4. Kishangarh.	9. Dholpur.
5. Jaipur.	10. Ajmer-Merwara.

2. In the letter from the Government of India in the Foreign Department No. 337-I.-A., dated the 25th January 1907, the cost of famine relief in the Karauli State was referred to as apparently excessive. This point has been dealt with in paragraph 103 of Part I of the Review.

3. The delay in submitting this Review is due to the fact that Reports for Karauli, Kishangarh and Dholpur were not received until the latter half of March 1907 and the Jaipur Report only reached me on 11th April 1907.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

E. G. COLVIN.

PART I.—NATIVE STATES.

NATIVE STATES.

1.—ECONOMIC AND AGRICULTURAL CONDITION OF THE AFFECTED TRACTS BEFORE THE FAMINE.

1. Rajputana has been visited by a number of unfavourable seasons within the short period of seven years. The great famine of 1899-1900 was marked by the failure of crops, fodder and water. Relief measures were adopted on an unprecedented scale, about 116 million units being relieved at a cost of nearly 103½ lakhs.

2. The autumn of 1900 and the spring of 1901 gave good crops, but the population of Rajputana had been literally decimated by the famine and by epidemics of cholera and malarial fever, which respectively accompanied and followed that visitation. There had also been a serious depletion among the cattle.

3. Trouble began again with the monsoon of 1901 which was weak and ceased early. Both the *kharif* of 1901 and the *rabi* of 1902, besides being poor owing to the want of rain, were much damaged by rats and locusts. Distress more or less severe developed over an area of 48,957 square miles with a population of 2,223,709, which embraced the States of Banswara, Dungarpur, Kishangarh, parts of Mewar including the Hilly Tracts, Partabgarh, Jaipur, Tonk and the three Western States. Altogether nearly nine million units were relieved with a direct expenditure of about 8½ lakhs.

4. While the relief operations were being closed an unusually long break in the rains occurred from the third week of July 1902, and the Province was narrowly saved from disaster by the revival of the monsoon at the end of August. Over a large area the rainfall was below the normal and its distribution uneven, but there was no general scarcity in any part.

5. The respite from scarcity continued during 1903-1904. The rainfall of that year though late, and in some places irregular, was generally sufficient. In Marwar and Jaisalmer, however, much damage was done to the crops by locusts and to a less extent in parts of Bikaner, Jaipur and Alwar.

6. During the succeeding monsoon of 1904, the fortunes of the various States were very unequal. The total rainfall of June was less than half the usual. Western Rajputana fared little better during July, but the Eastern States experienced two periods of fairly general rain, which was especially heavy in the Kotah and Jhalawar States. There were only showers during August and their distribution was irregular. The rainfall of September was also irregularly distributed, being heavy and general in the north-east over the States of Jaipur and Alwar, but generally deficient towards the south and west, and very light in Jaisalmer and Udaipur. The autumn crop was in consequence on the whole indifferent, except in Alwar and Kishangarh where it was favourable.

7. A fair harvest might have been expected in the spring of 1905. But instead of favourable weather there came the exceptionally severe frosts of January and February. The situation in Jaipur, Alwar, and the three Eastern States was, however, to a great extent redeemed by the rain which fell subsequently, while the effects of the frosts were not very serious in Jaisalmer, Marwar and Bikaner where there is little scope for spring cultivation; and in those parts, such as Banswara, where owing to the backward condition of the people, such cultivation is comparatively neglected. Elsewhere the *rabi* crops were very seriously damaged by the unusual frosts.

II.—THE CAUSE OF THE FAMINE, AND THE EXTENT OF THE FAILURE OF THE HARVESTS.

8. Such was the position on the approach of the rainy season of 1905. The monsoon opened with some local showers in June. The total fall was much less than the normal, and many parts received actually or practically no rain. Appendix I gives the rainfall recorded at the head-quarters of the various States from June to December 1905. Mewar including the Hilly Tracts, and Dungarpur, Banswara and Partabgarh show from moderate to slight excess over the average during July. But with these exceptions, the deficiency of the month's rainfall was serious almost everywhere. Sowings were retarded in Haraoti and Tonk, Kotah, Jaipur, Kishangarh, Alwar and Bharatpur, while such crops as had germinated were withering. The month closed with grave apprehensions as to the future. The deficiency of rain was still more serious during August, though some moderately heavy falls occurred in a few places between the 26th and 28th of the month. Unirrigated crops had now been lost or were withering, and, except in the south of Rajputana, pasturage and fodder were generally insufficient. Cattle emigration set in from Bikaner, Marwar, Jaisalmer and Kishangarh. Prices rose rapidly. The period was one of extreme anxiety, and there were at the beginning of September all the indications of a famine which would surpass in severity even that of 1899-1900. To concert measures for the emergency, the Agent to the Governor-General visited the capitals of all the head-quarters of the Political Agencies, except Bikaner and Kotah, holding conferences with the respective Political Officers and State officials and overhauling the famine programmes. The rains held off up to the 9th September when unexpectedly there was a general fall over the Province till the 13th of the month, and subsequently several States received showers between the 26th and 29th September.

9. Political Officers were at once consulted as to the effect of this rainfall on the situation. Their replies showed that the rainfall was unevenly distributed and over the Eastern and Central portions of Rajputana the total amount was less than the normal for the period. But coming at a time when hope of rain had almost been abandoned, the September fall was of inestimable advantage to the Province, as a whole.

10. Bikaner, Jaisalmer and parts of Marwar in the North, Sirohi in the West, and South Mewar and the three Sesodia States in the South were particularly benefited. The standing crops in the Bikaner State were to some extent saved and an unusually large area was sown for the *rabi*, especially in the North of the State where the Ghaggar and other rivers came down in flood. This happy circumstance averted all further apprehension of famine in Bikaner, and numbers of persons proceeded there to take advantage of the improved conditions, the Darbar having announced that they would provide lands fit for cultivation not only for their own people, but for a considerable number from outside.

11. In Marwar the standing crops were saved in several places and late *kharif* sowings were made possible, except in certain parts in the North, North-west and centre of the State, which still remained affected to a varying degree according to the rainfall received, the shortness of the area sown in July and the unsuitability of the soil for late sowings. The water-supply improved, but the grass crop was below the normal.

12. The Jaisalmer State had been almost depopulated by emigration owing to the failure of the previous monsoon of 1904, and when the rainfall of September 1905, gave a good supply of water for *rabi* cultivation, there was unfortunately a great dearth of plough-cattle.

13. In Sirohi, South Mewar, Dungarpur, Banswara and Partabgarh the rainfall was general and removed all apprehensions of famine or scarcity, the

estimates of *kharif* outturn being about 10 annas in the rupee. A *kharif* harvest was also ensured in the Kimbahera pargana of Tonk. In the Home pargana and Aligarh where the situation had become critical, the September rainfall produced some fodder crop and increased the *rabi* area. The situation in Shahpura was similarly improved, while in Bundi the improvement was still more marked, though a few Tehsils were only narrowly saved.

14. In Jhalawar and South Kotah the position was from the outset stronger than elsewhere in the Province; although the crop area was greatly reduced in the Central and Northern portions of Kotah, it was anticipated that famine had been averted.

15. In the eastern division of Jaipur, which was better off than the western, hardly more than one inch of rain was received. In the western division there was good rain in some parts, its effect being, however, only temporary for want of further rain.

16. The situation in Kishangarh was beyond a remedy, and the rainfall only slightly improved the grass crop and a certain proportion of the cotton crop on irrigated lands. Late sowings for the *kharif* and also ploughing for the *rabi* were started on dry lands, but the absence of further rain rendered these operations a failure. Three Tehsils in Alwar received only a small amount of rain. But in the nine other Tehsils a considerable improvement occurred. The standing crops revived and prices of food-grains became easier. Grass produce was also ensured to some extent.

17. In the Bharatpur State, the rainfall was very scanty in the southern and central districts, and its effect on the prices at Bharatpur was only slight. The Karauli State was not more fortunate, but the Dholpur State fared better, both as regards crops and fodder.

18. On the whole the situation was very greatly improved. Bikaner, Sirahi, Kotah, Jhalawar, the three Sesodia States, Jaisalmer, Bundi, and greater part of Marwar, Mewar and Tonk were regarded as saved. The reports regarding the remaining portions of these last three States, Alwar, Bharatpur, Karauli, Dholpur, Jaipur, Kishangarh and Shahpura, showed that the rain, though improving the prospects, had not been sufficient to avert the prospects of partial famine. Ajmer-Merwara was in the same case. In these areas sowings for late *kharif* crops were started; a fair amount of water was received in the tanks and wells, and there were hopes of a good harvest in the spring. But as no useful rain fell afterwards, the late sowings did not thrive and the prospects of the *rabi* were impaired. Consequently the preparations for a period of famine could not be relaxed, though it was hoped that the severity of the distress would be mitigated by the contraction of the affected area.

III.—THE AREA, POPULATION AND CLASSES AFFECTED AND THE DEGREE OF DISTRESS.

19. The area which was thus reported to be affected may be divided into famine and scarcity areas as follows:—

State or Chief-ship.	Area in square miles.	Population.	FAMINE-STRIKEN.		SCARCITY.		TOTAL AFFECTED.		Percentage of affected population to total.
			Area in square miles.	Population.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Area in square miles.	Population.	
Marwar ...	31,963	1,935,565	7,390	284,743	...	...	7,390	284,743	14
Mewar ...	12,453	1,017,697	...	...	2,860	87,367	2,860	87,367	8
Shahpura	705	55,191	...	...	705	55,191	705	55,191	100
Tonk ...	1,114	143,330	750	102,831	...	...	750	102,831	71
Jaipur ...	15,579	2,658,666	...	...	15,579	2,658,666	15,579	2,658,666	100
Kishangarh	858	90,970	858	90,970	...	...	858	90,970	100
Alwar ...	3,141	828,487	2,356	621,865	785	207,122	3,141	828,487	100
Bharatpur	1,982	626,665	1,632	501,832	350	125,333	1,982	626,665	100
Karauli ..	1,242	156,786	1,242	156,786	...	...	1,242	156,786	100
Dholpur .	1,155	270,973	300	25,000	...	...	300	25,000	9
Total	73,192	7,784,330	11,528	1,733,027	20,279	3,133,679	34,807	4,916,705	63

20. The total area of the Native States of Rajputana is 127,541 square miles with a population of 9,723,301. The affected area therefore represented about one-fourth of the provincial area with a little more than half the total population. The classes most affected were the agricultural and labouring classes.

21. Apart from the broad division into scarcity and famine tracts, the degree of distress varied in each State with the character of the affected population, the extent of emigration, and the *rabi* harvest of 1906.

22. *MARWAR*.—In Marwar, the majority of the people have to depend for their supply of grain almost entirely on the crops sown in the rainy season which is of very uncertain character. The traditions of ages have accustomed the people to periodical migrations. On the present occasion, thanks to the rainfall in September, and to emigration, distress was confined to only about one-fourth of the State with a seventh of its population.

23. *MEWAR*.—The affected tract in Mewar comprised the Hurra, Bhilwara, Saharan and Bagore districts with the Bednore, Asind, and Sagrangarh Jagirs. These parts lie in the North of the State where the population had been considerably reduced by the famine of 1899-1900.

24. *SHAHPURA*.—In Shahpura owing to the deficient rainfall there was practically no *kharif* crop, and the *rabi* irrigated from wells gave only half the usual outturn. Large numbers emigrated with their cattle and it was found in consequence that beyond keeping open a portion of the large irrigation tank at Bhimpura for weakly labourers under the Famine Code, no relief measures were necessary.

25. *TONK*.—The three parganas of the Tonk State in Rajputana are Tonk, Aligarh and Nimbahera. The *kharif* outturn amounted to only 4 annas in the rupee in the Tonk district and to 5 annas in Aligarh. The third district, Nimbahera, was entirely saved by the September rainfall. In the affected districts, the water-supply in the wells was very scanty and the area sown for the *rabi* was less than half the normal in Tonk and only a little better in Aligarh. There was considerable distress, but extensive emigration relieved the State of the burden of supporting about one-sixth of the population, and about 2,000, mostly Chamars and Kolis, also left and found employment on the construction of the Nagda-Muttra Railway.

26. *JAIPUR*.—In Jaipur, the *kharif* crop was an absolute failure; and the average produce of both *kharif* and *rabi* is estimated at from 1 to 3 annas in the rupee. The eastern division of Jaipur is better protected by wells than the western division, and the outturn was slightly better. Shekhawati in the western division consists almost entirely of shifting sands and generally produces only one harvest in the year, raised during the rainy season, and the loss of the *kharif* was therefore a heavy blow. The tension was to some extent relieved by emigration. Throughout the State the winter rains in March 1906 improved the situation, but relief measures had to be maintained till the rains of that year.

27. *KISHANGARH*.—The monsoon failed over nearly the whole of the Kishangarh State. The late rains in September improved the cotton crop to a great extent on irrigated lands and also the growth of grass, but the scarcity of fodder necessitated extensive emigration, which here also relieved the situation. The tanks were empty and the *rabi* crops were confined to small patches in their beds and round wells, but the irrigation from the latter was much restricted.

28. *ALWAR*.—Taking an average for the whole State the monsoon rainfall in Alwar was 6·45 inches against a normal of 20·91 and an average of 13·22 inches for the same period during 1899-1900. It would seem at first sight, therefore, that conditions should have been much worse than in 1899-1900, but in the present case better rainfall was received in September 1905, and the intensity of the famine was mitigated in April 1906 by the rainfall of 2·10 inches in February and March 1906. Owing to the failure of the first portion of the monsoon the pasturage suffered severely, and the consequent fodder famine was acute in the southern half of the State. Less than half the average cropped area was harvested during the year, but the *rabi* harvest on the irrigated area was good, and the prevailing high prices compensated for the shortage of cultivation. The conditions in about one-fourth of the State were those of scarcity, while one-third was severely affected, and the remainder affected to a lesser degree.

29. *BHARATPUR*.—The average rainfall in the Bharatpur State during the monsoon only amounted to 7·63 inches against 20·76 inches in a normal year. A large area is usually irrigated by inundation, the flood water from the Banganga, Gambhir and other rivers being diverted into a series of long bunds to hold up the water; but including well irrigation only 22 per cent. of the normal area yielded a crop. There was also a total failure of grass, which increased the difficulties. The wells are in many cases saline and were rendered more so by the drought, so that the crops irrigated from such wells were poor. The failure of the winter rains again was very disappointing. While the whole State was severely affected, the greatest distress was in the Kumbher, Dig, Weir, Nagar and Bharatpur Tehsils.

30. *KARALI*.—The Karali State consists of five Tehsils, *viz.*, the Huzur, Jirota, Ulgir, Mandrail and Machilpur. The average rainfall at the four recording stations amounted to 6·6 inches only during the monsoon months of 1905, with the result that, except in Jirota and a portion of the Huzur Tehsil,

the *khari* was a total failure and there was little or no grass for the cattle. In the Jirota Teshil and the greater part of the Huzur Teshil, however, which possess a good system of well-irrigation, the *rabi* harvest was about half the normal. In Mandrail and Utgir, the tanks were dry, while on the high barren plateau, locally known as the *dang*, drinking water became scarce from the outset. The Machilpur Teshil consists largely of *dang*, where most of the population is pastoral and depends for subsistence rather upon their cattle than upon their crops. There was considerable emigration from the State; but in spite of this, distress was acute in the Mandrail, Utgir and Machilpur Teshils.

31. *DHOLPUR*.—The affected area in the Dholpur State comprised the Sirmathra Jagir and the hill villages of the Bari, Baseri and Gird Teshils. The rainfall in these tracts during the monsoon months was only just over three inches. The famine was severe in the extreme west, in Sirmathra and along the Karauli border, decreasing in severity towards the east. The entire failure of fodder in the hill portions of the State led to extensive emigration and to the loss of great numbers of cattle.

IV.—GENERAL NARRATIVE OF THE COMMENCEMENT, PROGRESS AND CLOSE OF THE FAMINE.

32. The earliest test-works were opened during the week ending on the 2nd September 1905 in Marwar, Shahpura and Bharatpur. By the end of the month, when test-works had also been opened in Tonk and Alwar, there were 6,874 labourers in the five tracts. There were also 1,502 persons on gratuitous relief in Marwar. The numbers rose during the last week of October to 11,846 on test-works and 2,289 on gratuitous relief, owing to the opening of works in Jaipur, Karauli, Mewar, Kishangarh, and Dholpur; while gratuitous relief was also reported from the latter three States. The test-works in Marwar and Dholpur were converted into relief works about the beginning of November. Appendix II shows the numbers on relief as reported to the Government of India for each week during the progress of the famine. Till the 16th December the numbers were fairly stationary, varying between 4,000 and 4,600 with the exception of the last week of November when they fell to 3,600. In the second half of December, with the inclusion of Kishangarh in the famine area, the numbers rose to 8,400. A further rise of 6,200 during the first week of January 1906 was due chiefly to the inclusion of figures from the Karauli State, where famine was now formally declared; while in the third week of that month similar action was taken in the Bharatpur State, and the returns from this State accounted for 8,000, making a total of 21,282.

33. By the end of January the numbers on relief in the famine tracts were 21,529 as against 9,116 in the previous month. The increase continued gradually till a total of about 33,000 persons was reached during the second fortnight of February.

34. The month of February witnessed a distinct improvement in the agricultural situation, though the numbers on relief did not fall. There was general rain in Marwar. The failing supply of drinking water was replenished and short grass sprang up in various places where pasturage was scanty. In Kishangarh, though cultivation was restricted, the estimate of *rabi* outturn owing to the rain improved by 25 to 40 per cent. Prospects improved also in the Bharatpur State. But the rainfall was too small or too late to bring much benefit to the crops in the Karauli and Dholpur States.

35. The relief figures at the beginning of March received an increment of 2,900 from the Alwar State, where the test-works were brought under the regular famine relief system. From a gradual decrease during the next two weeks, a sudden increase of 18,000 on the 24th March came from the Jaipur and Tonk States, where the Darbars had now decided for the first time to declare famine, with respectively 11,400 and 2,000 persons on the works. The grand total was now 49,863.

36. The general rain of February was followed in Marwar by further falls in eight districts varying from 12 cents to 1 inch 5 cents. Rainfall accompanied by hail storms also occurred in the Bharatpur State and destroyed what good had been effected by the previous month's rain. This was also the case to some extent in the Kishangarh State. The rain was, however, especially favourable in the Jaipur State.

37. From the last week of March till the break of the monsoon, the relief figures show with occasional fluctuations a steady increase, which accompanies the advance of the hot weather after the cessation of agricultural operations. The Mewar State and the Shahpura Chiefship contribute 3,100 to these figures from the second week of April, these works having up till that time being maintained as test-works only. The provincial total during the week ending 12th May 1906 was 62,473, and the fall of 5,000 in the second half of May occurred in Bharatpur and Karauli.

38. There were some local showers during the first two weeks of June in nearly every affected tract, but these were too light to admit of sowings. The works in consequence continued to fill up slowly and the highest total was reached during the week ending on the 16th June, when there were 62,974 persons on relief of all kinds, or about 1·2 per cent. of the total population of the area affected. The second half of June gave a substantial rainfall, and the monsoon was established in Tonk, Alwar, Bharatpur, Karauli, Dholpur, and parts of Jaipur. The Marwar State was less favoured with rain, and Mewar, Shahpura and Kishangarh only received scattered showers. The outlook at the end of June was, however, distinctly encouraging; and the number of persons on relief fell to 52,000.

39. The situation improved to a marked extent in July. The rainfall during the month was general and well distributed except in Dholpur. In many places in Alwar, the fall was exceptionally heavy, entailing fresh sowings. Agricultural operations were in full progress, and the number of relief workers were greatly reduced in Marwar, Kishangarh and Bharatpur, and to a less extent in the other tracts. In the Dholpur State, which has been mentioned as an exception, the rainfall during July was insufficient; sowings were in consequence generally restricted.

40. By the third week of August all relief was closed in Mewar, Shahpura and Karauli. Only a few persons continued on gratuitous relief in Marwar, Kishangarh, Alwar and Bharatpur. During these three weeks some apprehension was, however, felt as to the future of the crops from the sudden failure of the monsoon current. Rain was then received in many places and was followed by general and concentrated falls in September. An average harvest was at last assured in these long-suffering tracts, and all relief was closed at the end of September.

V.—RELIEF MEASURES AND ADMINISTRATION; ORGANISATION OF THE RELIEF SYSTEM; PUBLIC WORKS RELIEF; NON-DEPARTMENTAL RELIEF; AND CHARITABLE RELIEF.

41. The famine programmes of all Native States were considered and if necessary recast at the conferences held by the Agent to the Governor-General in August and September 1905, when the famine threatened to be as widespread and severe as that of 1899-1900. The result showed that, with the exception of Jaipur and Karauli, the States were generally well prepared to meet the situation so far as their programmes went, though the machinery was in some cases deficient. The worst fears were, however, allayed by the September rainfall, though the absence of any useful rain afterwards involved a large area in famine or scarcity.

42. As the population of this area amounted to about 5 millions of people, of whom it was anticipated that from 5 to 10 per cent. might come on relief, it was decided to accept the suggestion of the Government of India that a Famine Commissioner should be appointed, the officer selected being Mr. H. R. C. Dobbs, C.I.E., who took up his duties in November 1905. He was succeeded in January 1906 by Major L. Impey, I.A. In April, as numbers had not risen to the extent anticipated and the Famine Commissioner had then visited all the affected tracts, it was decided to abolish the appointment.

The following is a resumé of the measures of relief adopted.—

43. In Jaipur, the Darbar followed a policy of their own; the backbone of their system was a species of special works under the Public Works Department on which a fixed daily wage was given to each man, woman, and child for a fixed task. The wage was fixed at 2 annas, 1½ annas, and 1 anna, respectively, for man, woman, and child, and was not liable to alteration except when the grain rate rose above 8 seers to the rupee. This wage was intended to cover the expenses of dependants, for whom no separate arrangements were made. Nevertheless the system was supplemented by a large number of works under Civil Agency, scattered about the State and by a relief camp near the city engaged under the Superintendent of the Transport Corps in laying out a garden, which attracted large numbers. Further remarks on this system will be found in paragraphs 98-160 *infra*. The *Khalsa* and *Jagir* villages in the Jaipur State are so intermingled that the question of famine relief is attended with some difficulty, as the *Jagirdars* are admitted to be primarily responsible for relief to their tenants. Those *Jagirdars* whose estates were encumbered with debt did little or nothing, and the task of providing for their people fell to the Darbar, who made no distinction between *Khalsa* and *Jagir* villages and treated all alike as subjects of the State. In Sikar the Rao Raja opened works such as road-making and repairs of tank, and his efforts were well supported by wealthy *banias* in the estate. In Khetri prompt takkavi advances were made, besides the distribution of fodder from the Raj stocks, but the people for the most part resorted to the works opened by the Darbar.

44. In Karauli with an empty treasury and no proper establishment at the disposal of the Darbar, the position was serious. Mr. Judd, the State Engineer of Bharatpur, was accordingly deputed to Karauli, and two works were started by him on the modified contract system further referred to below. At the same time, Captain A. B. Drummond, an Assistant of the Political Department, was placed on special duty in the State to hold charge of the relief arrangements, and to exercise control over the finances. He was followed by an Engineer Officer, Mr. Dady.

45. Fortunately the construction work on the Nagda-Muftra Railway presented these two States as well as Bharatpur and the Aligarh pargana in Tonk with an opportunity for extending their organisation without any large increase of expenditure. The Railway authorities were prepared to make over for

relief purposes the earthwork and collection of ballast to the Darbars, who would be reimbursed the value of work done according to normal rates, the balance being borne by the Darbars as part of their famine relief expenditure. The Jaipur Darbar did not avail themselves of this offer, preferring to utilise their own public works, but nevertheless the construction of this line afforded work to many of their subjects. The Bharatpur Darbar took full advantage of the offer which proved of mutual advantage to the State and the Railway. The Karauli Darbar were prepared to take up the Railway construction in their territory on the terms proposed, but owing to a misunderstanding the work was already given out to contractors by the Railway Engineers, and the Darbar were only able to take up a contract through a private individual for 4,00,000 cubic feet of ballast. As in Jaipur, however, the earthwork on the Railway afforded employment to a large number of Karauli subjects, who would otherwise have required State relief, and this was also the case in Tonk. In Jaipur and Tonk respectively, 272,000 and 110,000 units are estimated to have been employed on the Railway.

46. In Karauli the programme was extended as rapidly as possible, and eventually comprised about an equal amount of road and irrigation work; in Marwar, Mewar and in Bharatpur (apart from the Nagda-Muttra Railway) the programmes were full with irrigation works almost entirely; in Alwar, at the special suggestion of the Maharaja, a programme for the development of roads throughout the State was adopted somewhat reluctantly; in Dholpur, although many irrigation works were available, the situation of the affected tracts obliged roads to be undertaken; in the Kishangarh State, the works selected were mainly irrigation, but the programme included private works such as the digging of garnets, these works being made over by the land-owners concerned to the Darbar for execution and control under the Famine Code.

47. The situation was so difficult to gauge that Darbars were not pressed to declare famine. It was thought that the works on the system in force in each State might provide all the relief required, without relief to dependants and all the additional returns which the declaration of famine entails. In Alwar, the conversion of a test-work into a relief work depended on the number of persons attending exceeding 500. This limit included dependants of labourers, although no allowances were paid to this class, a count only being kept for the purpose. Ultimately, however, all States found it necessary to declare famine, although Alwar, Jaipur and Tonk, as stated above, did not finally adopt that course till March.

DEPARTMENTAL WORKS.

48. The following table shows the wages paid on departmental works :—

	Marwar.	Tonk.	Kishan- garh.	Alwar.	Karauli.	Dholpur.	Compare scale in British Ind. ...
	Ch.	Ch.	Ch.	Ch.	Ch.	Ch.	Ch.
WORKERS.							
Diggers ...	16	16	16	18	16	18	18
Carriers ...	14	13	13	14	14	14	14
Working Children ...	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
DEPENDANTS.							
Men ...	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
Women ...	10	10	10	12	10	12	10
Non-working children of over 10 to 14 years ...	8	6	6	8	8	8	8
Do. 7 to 10 years ...	6	5	5	6	6	6	6
Do. under 7 years but not in arms ...	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Do. in arms ...	1 pie	2	2	2	1 pie	1 pie	3

49. In Mewar, the system adopted by Mr. Wakefield, the Famine Officer, (which corresponds to the ordinary piece-work system) proved most successful in securing economy, both in cost of work and supervision, and in its simplicity of forms; also in that the workers supported their own dependants who were not paid separately on gratuitous relief.

50. The same advantages are claimed by the Jaipur Darbar for the daily labour system on which their works were conducted, a man, woman and child receiving respectively, without separate allowances for dependants, cash wages of 2 annas, $1\frac{1}{2}$ annas and 1 anna for a fixed minimum task such as the ordinary labour could easily perform. The wages were increased by 3 pies whenever the grain rate rose above 8 seers per rupee, and professional diggers were provided for under the contractor who carried out a certain section of each work and received a fixed commission for the amount of work turned out. The only exception to this system was a large work near the Jaipur city, which is referred to in the Darbar's Famine Report as Relief Camp in the Transport Corps Lines. Here the workers and persons unfit for work were separately relieved on the scale shown in the margin, which was paid in kind. The work was under the immediate supervision of Rai Bahadur Dampat Rao, the Commandant of the Imperial Service Transport Corps, and consisted of the levelling of a large piece of sandy ground near the Jaipur city.

	Chittaks.
Males ...	15
Diggers ...	13
Women ...	11
Working children ..	6 & 7
Small children ..	2 & 3

51. The Bharatpur works were carried out under the modified contract system, dependants being relieved departmentally. The contractor was bound to admit all Bharatpur subjects whether able-bodied or not, and weakly persons were employed on dressing and consolidation of earthwork. As this kind of work cannot easily be measured up, the people were paid a fixed daily wage which varied according to the price-current of grain.

52. The modified contract system was resorted to in Karauli in the case of four works, but was not generally adopted, owing to the absence of efficient supervision over the contractors to ensure that they admitted all applicants for labour. The ordinary contract system was also adopted in this State in respect of portions of works which required skilled labour.

53. In Kishangarh, the digger's wage was originally 14 chittaks, but was soon raised to 16 chittaks because in the adjoining British district diggers were paid 18 chittaks.

54. There were no complaints regarding the insufficiency of the wage-scale as given in paragraph 48. There were, however, two exceptional instances in which it was increased.

55. On the Madanpur tank work in Karauli, where it was important to complete a certain amount of work before the rains, the wage of "digger" was increased during May and June by one pice as an inducement to this class of labour who were being drawn to the Nagda-Muttra Railway, owing to the better wages obtaining there. In July when many tanks were breached by floods in the Sarwar district of Kishangarh, the Darbar undertook the repairs by famine labour, and as the people were leaving for field work, diggers were paid at the rate of 2 annas instead of the somewhat lower amount, the equivalent of 16 chittaks.

56. *CONTROL ON WORKS.*—Departmental works in Marwar and Karauli were under the dual control of an overseer or sub-overseer of the Public Works Department, who set out tasks and measured the work done, while an official of the Civil Department was responsible for payments to labourers and for the general management of the relief camps. A similar arrangement obtained

in Tonk and Alwar, the Civil officer in the latter being sometimes a Commissioned Officer of the Imperial Service Infantry. In Kishangarh the works were supervised by Tahsildars, a Sub-Overseer of the Public Works Department being attached to each work. The works in Dholpur were conducted without the assistance of the Civil Department.

57. *PAYMENTS*.—Wages were paid in cash in the Marwar, Karauli and Dholpur States. Cash payments were the subject of frequent complaints in the Tonk State and were eventually replaced by payments in kind. Payments were made daily in these States. Daily payments in kind were also in force in the Kishangarh and Alwar States.

NON-DEPARTMENTAL RELIEF.

58. Non-departmental relief consisted of (a) Civil Agency Works, (b) Special Relief to weavers and artisans, (c) Village Relief, and (d) Poor-houses.

(a) *Civil Agency Works*.—Civil Agency works were open in Marwar, Kishangarh, Jaipur and Karauli States. In the Marwar State, the works were started simultaneously with the departmental works, and consisted chiefly of clearing silt from tanks, construction of embankments, and sinking wells. They were selected with the object of keeping the people in their villages, in a tract where larger works are rarely available within a convenient radius. The bulk of the Civil Agency works in Kishangarh and Karauli was the construction or repair of irrigation bunds and wells.

The Civil Agency works in the Jaipur State included levelling of a piece of sandy ground near the city, which will be subsequently brought under cultivation, when wells are sunk. Although a large work, on which over 8,000 persons were employed at one time, it was only undertaken as no more profitable scheme could be found in the vicinity of Jaipur. For similar reasons a few works such as repairs to public buildings were sometimes undertaken in the districts. The remainder were repairs to roads and village tanks, new wells, repairs to old ones, etc.

(b) *Special Relief*.—Special relief was given in Kishangarh to weavers, spinners, tanners and carpet-makers, who were advanced a small sum to enable them to continue their manufactures on condition of eventual repayment. Weavers were also relieved in the Dholpur State.

(c) *Village Relief*.—The Kishangarh Darbar opened village relief throughout the State as early as August 1905. The Marwar and Mewar Darbars followed in October, and the Bharatpur and Dholpur Darbars in December. The Tonk and Karauli Darbars started this kind of relief in February. In the Alwar State which consists of 12 districts, village relief commenced at the beginning of March in five districts, it was extended to two other districts in April, and in May to the remaining districts. The Jaipur State was conspicuous for the absence of village relief. Something was done in this direction by the Charitable Relief Committee, but it appears that in the absence of village relief, many agriculturists from the districts found their way into the poor-house at the capital, and no doubt also to the Relief Camp in the Transport Corps Lines.

The persons relieved under this head in the Marwar State, were *parda-nashin* women, mostly Rajputs, whose condition was carefully enquired into by inspecting officers. In Karauli the relief was super-

vised by the Municipal Secretary at the head-quarters and by Hospital Assistants in the districts. In the Tonk State, besides the free distribution of grain doles by Girdawars to Rajput and other respectable women or cripples, Mahomedan women of the respectable class met in a house at the Tonk city for spinning cotton, and were paid 10 chittaks of grain, afterwards reduced to 8 chittaks, for $\frac{1}{4}$ pound of thread.

The Bharatpur Darbar formed a Special Committee for this purpose at the capital with Sub-Committees at the head-quarters of the districts. A *parda-nashin* woman who was able to work, was supplied weekly with 2 seers of cotton, and the yarn spun was paid for at the rate of $3\frac{1}{2}$ annas per seer. Light work was also exacted from *parda-nashin* women in the Mewar, Kishangarh and the Dholpur States.

(d) *Poor-houses*.—The following table shows the number of Poor-houses and the maximum number of inmates on any one day:—

State.	Maximum number of Poor-houses.	Number of inmates during the last week of	
		May.	June.
Marwar ...	22	537	567
Mewar ...	...	...	...
Tonk ...	3	151	178
Jaipur ...	1	254	421
Kishangarh ...	4	34	25
Alwar ...	1	112	99
Bharatpur ...	1	352	255
Karauli ...	3	465	382
Dholpur ...	5	371	367

CHARITABLE RELIEF.

59. A Charitable Relief Committee at Jodhpur gave great help to the poor, and distributed food at 16 centres. Several Jagirdars of the State also maintained 10 similar centres at their own expense. A generous amount was subscribed at Tonk, which was chiefly spent on additional allowances to relief workers and on clothes to these and other needy persons. In Jaipur, a Charitable Committee of Sardars and officials, presided over by the Rev. G. Macalister, distributed gratuitous relief to *parda-nashin* women and indigent men of the better class, funds being derived from local subscriptions and from friends in England. Private relief was a distinguishing feature of the famine administration in the Kishangarh State. There were not only regular centres where alms were given by private individuals, but such centres were maintained also from Panchayat Funds, and even the cost of village relief was practically met from private subscriptions. In all towns and important villages of the Bharatpur State parched gram was distributed by local committees while the poor-house referred to in the above table was managed by a Charitable Committee under Mr. Girdhari Lal, the

Central Famine Officer. Private funds in the Dholpur State were administered by the State Bank which gave a subsistence allowance of Rs. 2 a month to old and *parda-nashin* women. In Alwar the usual grain distribution was kept on by the Darbar, supplemented by contributions from the richer inhabitants of the city, and a certain amount of money was also collected for clothes distribution.

60. The grants of money received from the Indian People's Famine Fund were as follows:—

OBJECTS OF GRANTS.	NAME OF STATE.		TOTAL.
	Kishangarh	Kanuli.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Gifts to <i>parda-nashin</i> ...	2,000	...	2,000
Purchase of plough-bullocks ...	15,500	30,000	45,500
Seed-grain ...	2,500	...	2,500
Total ...	20,000	30,000	50,000

VI.—STATISTICS AND COST OF RELIEF, PROVISION OF FUNDS AND NATURE AND CILITY OF WORKS CONSTRUCTED WITH FAMINE LABOUR.

61. In almost every affected State a considerable amount of labour was supplied by the ordinary operations of the Public Works Department; while, as already stated, a large area in the east of Rajputana was served by the construction work on the Nagda-Muttra Railway. Some labourers were also employed in Marwar, Mewar, Tonk and Jaipur on private works opened by Jagirdars and other land-owners, but the expenditure on these is not known. The following table sums up in abstract the amount of relief given, the figures for Shahpura being omitted as they were small:—

STATES.	RELIEF WORKS.			DEPENDANTS RELIEVED ON WORKS.			VILLAGE DOLES AND SPECIAL RELIEF.		
	Units.	Expenditure.	Units relieved per rupee.	Units.	Expenditure.	Units relieved per rupee.	Units.	Expenditure.	Units relieved per rupee.
		Rs.			Rs.			Rs.	
Marwar ...	689,344	60,576	11	117,202 (b)	3,780	31	179,053	8,213 (c)	22
Mewar ...	583,853	81,091	7	...	...	...	13,182	...	...
Tonk ...	327,689	37,468	9	54,299	1,251	43	53,019	3,470	15
Jaipur ...	3,093,286	3,65,108 (g)	8	74,018	(e)	...	(f)	...	...
Kishangarh	1,190,959	1,07,383	11	...	...	...	(h)	3,718	...
Alwar ...	513,141	40,113	13	130,075	(e)	...	136,072	4,346	31
Bharatpur,	2,219,464	3,60,065	6	249,994	10,447	24	79,583	4,455 (i)	18
Karauli ...	1,415,008	1,07,330	13	292,586	24,276	12	32,310	3,257	10
Dholpur ...	575,604	36,411	16	176,478	4,923	36	22,785	2,708	8
Total ...	10,608,348	12,01,515	9	1,091,682	44,686	24	516,934	30,167	17
Ajmer-Merwara ...	8,301,971	5,02,982	16	2,292,997	1,13,901	20	1,332,035	51,981	24

(a) Exclusive of Rs. 19,225 spent in connection with emigration.

(b) Dependants were not separately relieved ; their number is given as 90,392 and is included

(c) The expenditure is not given, but is presumably included in that shown for relief workers.

(d) The high incidence of cost in Mewar and Bharatpur is due to the fact that works in Mewar

(e) The respective reports do not distinguish between direct and incidental expenditure or between

(f) There was no village relief from State funds, but a certain number of the respectable poor was

(g) The difference between these figures and those given in the Darbar's Report is due to the fact

(h) Village relief was given from Charitable subscriptions ; the expenditure shown is the amount

(i) These are only approximate figures.

(j) Includes casual relief not shown in the preceding columns.

POOR-HOUSES OR KITCHENS.			TOTAL DIRECT RELIEF.			Incidental charges.	GRAND TOTAL.	
Units.	Expenditure.	Units relieved per rupee.	Units.	Expenditure.	Units relieved per rupee.		Expenditure.	Units relieved per rupee.
	Rs.			Rs.		Rs.	Rs. (a)	
180,950	12,874	14	1,166,549	85,452	14	26,143	1,11,595	10
...	...	...	597,035	81,091	(d) 7	(c)	81,091	7
29,987	5,452	5	464,994	47,641	9	(e)	47,641	9
44,349	6,210	7	3,211,688	3,71,318	8	15,541	3,86,889	8
7,476	566	13	1,198,435	1,11,667	10		1,11,667	10
17,559	1,677	10	797,747	46,136	17	14,978	61,114	13
40,816	4,201	12	2,598,857	3,88,168	(a) 6	21,972	4,10,140	6
92,589	6,514	14	1,832,523	1,41,377	12	57,428	2,08,805	9
71,569	6,092	12	840,436	50,134	16	7,333	57,467	14
494,295	43,616	11	12,714,259	13,23,014	9	1,43,395	14,76,409	8
...	...	...	(j) 11,927,635	6,71,872	17	2,92,749	9,64,621	12

with workers.

were conducted on the unlimited piece-work system and in Bharatpur on the modified contract system.

wages of workers and allowances to dependants.

relieved by the Charitable Relief Committee.

that the latter are in local currency.

advanced to weavers and artizans, but their number is not available.

Incidence of cost on works.

62. The Mewar Report gives no details of the total expenditure of Rs. 81,091. Taking however the outturn of work at the actual average rate paid to the labourers per 1,000 cubic feet, the expenditure on relief works would amount to Rs. 40,873. In spite of the system of payment, *viz.*, unlimited piece-work, the correlation of the wage to a famine scale has thus resulted in the incidence of cost per head in this State working out to only 15·9 pies, from which amount the labourers were to provide for their own dependants. On the other hand, the pay of establishment and incidental charges which are included in the Tonk figures, and the daily labour system in Jaipur account for the high incidence of cost in these States. The allowances paid to dependants in Jaipur and Alwar are included with the wages of labourers, and though dependants in Alwar mustered 25 per cent of labourers, the incidence per head is only about 1½ anna. In the Bharatpur State high wages were earned under the modified contract system, of which more is said later in paragraphs 95-97.

Proportion of Dependants.

63. The Alwar State shows the only case in which the proportion of dependants to workers was comparatively high. This was due to the admission on works of infirm persons and young children, who would have been relieved at their homes, had not village relief been on a restricted scale till a late stage. The restriction of village relief is sometimes inevitable in a Native State owing to the lack of trained reliable establishment.

Provision of Funds.

64. The expenditure entailed by the relief operations was generally met by the Darbars from their own resources. The Kishangarh and Karauli Darbars were assisted by the Government of India with loans amounting, respectively, to Rs. 1,00,000 and Rs. 5,60,572 for famine and administrative purposes. A famine loan of Rs. 1,00,000 was also granted to the Shahpura Chiefship, which was afterwards treated as part of a loan of Rs. 2,30,000 sanctioned to the Chiefship for the construction of the Bhimpura irrigation project.

65. A large proportion of the famine expenditure in Kishangarh was derived from private subscriptions and Panchayat funds which were utilised towards village relief. The Bharatpur Darbar also received a sum of Rs. 1,40,000 from the Nagda-Muttra Railway for work executed on the line. The total expenditure of Rs. 1,10,110 shown against the Bharatpur Darbar was therefore reduced to Rs. 2,70,110 only.

Nature and Utility of Works.

66. The following table shows the expenditure on the works executed by famine labour:—

State.	Irrigation	Railway.	Roads.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Remarks.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Māwar	71,301	1,638	72,939	Irrigation works include wells.
Mewar	51,558	...	...	...	51,558
Tonk	36,611	...	713	114	37,438	
Jaipur	3,23,173	...	3,289	51,196	3,80,658	
Kishangarh	51,617	...	1,157	52,739	7,08,513	
Alwar	1,213	...	45,321	...	46,534	*The road establishment serves also the purpose of an irrigation tank.
Bharatpur	2,37,232	1,50,000	1,614	488	3,89,334	
Karauli	76,614	...	70,889	...	1,47,503	
Dholpur	...	...	16,973	...	46,973
Total	8,52,379	1,50,000	1,69,986	1,09,175	12,81,540	

67. In the cases where the incidental charges are only known in the aggregate, they have been distributed under the different classes of work in proportion to the expenditure incurred on labour on these works.

VII.—INDIRECT RELIEF; THE SUSPENSIONS AND REMISSIONS OF LAND-REVENUE AND OTHER DUES; LOANS AND ADVANCES.

68. The full effect of the famine on the resources of the Darbars could hardly be gauged without the figures of indirect relief which are now shown in the following table. No figures are available for the Mewar State, but the Resident writes that he is led to believe that there was no necessity for such relief and that it is therefore improbable that any was given:—

	SUSPENSION* AND REMISSIONS OF		LOANS AND ADVANCES TO			TOTAL.
	Land-revenue.	Other dues.	Jagirdars.	Cultivators.	Others.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marwar	5,13,077	87,533	10,625	26,714	4,293	41,632
Mewar ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tonk	1,55,915	6,289	4,517	43,731	...	46,251
Jodhpur	15,25,251	17,609	...	2,16,212	...	2,16,212
Kishangarh	25,000	...	9,201	4,536	1,397	15,137
Alwar	9,55,512	...	22,503	1,34,128	...	1,57,021
Bharatpur	15,06,636	...	10,663	2,78,180	...	2,95,152
Karauli	2,42,031	...	...	41,697	...	41,697
Dholpur	1,88,507	...	...	1,13,964	...	1,13,964
TOTAL	55,02,102	1,11,433	66,902	8,62,491	5,690	9,35,086

69. The Darbars were not slow in announcing the suspensions of land-revenue, while in some cases the revenue system in force already provided for automatic suspensions. The same cannot, however, be said of the Karauli State. The land-revenue here is leased to the Lambardars and some portion of the demand appears to have been collected before the Darbar could proclaim a better policy. The Batai system (collection in kind) in Kishangarh renders it difficult to estimate the total loss to the State, and the amount shown refers only to rents which are fixed in cash.

70. In Alwar and Bharatpur, the remission of customs duty caused a considerable loss to the Darbars, which, if known, would come under the column "other dues." Against the losses sustained by the Marwar Darbar under this head, must be set off a sum of Rs. 1,50,000 which was realised over and above the normal railway receipts, thanks to an active movement of food-grains on the Jodhpur-Bikaner line.

VIII.—FOOD-STOCKS, TRADE AND PRICES, AND THE EFFECT OF
HIGH PRICES ON CRIME.

71. The fluctuations in the prices of food-grains are shown for selected weeks in Appendix III which includes figures for the Ajmer city, as this is a large market on the line of railway and is situated in the centre of the Province. The prices quoted against each place do not refer to the same staple throughout the famine period, but to any common staple which was the cheapest during the particular week. The normal price with which the quotation is compared varies accordingly between one year and the other.

72. The differences from the normal prices were generally very high. Prices were of course much easier on the whole than in the famine of 1899-1900, although in Tonk and Karauli they rose at one time to the highest level reached in that year in Ajmer. The demand too on stocks was lightened owing to depletion in the numbers of the agricultural and labouring classes, caused by that famine, and the large numbers that now emigrated from the affected tracts.

73. In the Marwar State, a steadiness of prices was secured partly by a novel system of advances which were given, free of interest, for the purchase of grain and its importation into tracts remote from the railway. By means of these advances Rajputs, who will not accept charity or employment on relief works, were enabled to earn an honourable living as grain-sellers or carriers.

74. An instance of artificial prices is furnished by the strikingly low quotations in the Bundi State. This was due to the prohibition of exports and the regulation of the prices by the Darbar, a policy which they justified from their own belief as to the sufficiency of stocks in the State.

75. The Kotah Darbar was the only other that departed from the principle of non-interference. A ring of grain speculators in Kotah forced up prices to famine pitch, whereby the exportation of grain which was at first heavy practically ceased, and the trade was attracted into the State. In February 1906 the Darbar prohibited export. The principal grain-dealers then agreed, after several prolonged discussions, to sell grain till the 15th July at rates not higher than 10 seers for wheat and 12 seers for jowar at the capital, with slight reductions in the districts.

76. It should be noted that the general level of prices in Rajputana depends more on the state of the harvests in the Punjab and the United Provinces than on local conditions. The extent to which their markets were drawn upon and the indifference with which we can now afford to regard the question of supply, except in a few very inaccessible places, may be gathered from the figures of net imports by railway in Appendix IV. The Kotah State, as has already been remarked, parted with a considerable amount of grain during August, September and October, but thereafter the imports exceeded the exports. The only State which maintained a net balance of exports throughout the period was Tonk. This grain came entirely from two widely distant districts, *viz.*, Nimbahera in Mewar and Chhabra in the Central India Agency.

77. The reports from Native States show that the high prices of grain and the consequent distress did not lead to any appreciable increase of crime. This result may be attributed in large measure to the adequate measures taken by the Darbars for the relief of the populace.

IX. PUBLIC HEALTH AND THE MORTALITY OF THE FAMINE PERIOD.

78. As was remarked in the reports on the two preceding famines, the registration of vital statistics virtually does not exist in the Native States of Rajputana. Cholera and small-pox were prevalent for some time during the famine at Tonk and in parts of Bharatpur and Dholpur. The mortality from cholera is shown in the margin. A few of the Dholpur cases occurred on the relief works. There were also many plague cases at Tonk. With these exceptions public health remained generally good, the relief works escaping almost untouched, and except for two deaths reported from Bharatpur there was no mortality directly attributable to the famine.

	No. of deaths.
Tonk ...	462
Bharatpur ...	531
Dholpur ...	510

X. IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION.

79. Allusion has already been made to extensive emigration from the affected tracts. No very reliable statistics are available, but from an estimate made at the time, modified by the figures given in the various Famine Reports, the following numbers are fairly approximate :—

	Number of Emigrants.
Marwar ...	1,00,000
Mewar ...	Not known.
Shahpura ...	Not known.
Tonk ...	10,000
Jaipur ...	60,000
Kishangarh ...	18,000
Alwar ...	16,000
Bharatpur ...	50,000
Karauli ...	30,000
Dholpur ...	5,000
Total ...	2,89,000

80. The bulk of the emigrants seem to have left between the last week of August and of October 1905. They consisted of (a) cattle-owners and (b) labourers and lower castes. The cattle-owners went mainly to Sindh and Malwa, and the labourers to the United Provinces, where many of the Bharatpur people had their relatives. In every State good accounts were received of the emigrants, especially of those who had gone to Malwa. They had in many cases left one or two members of their families behind and sent them money. No complaints were received that the emigrants were a burden upon

the territories which had received them, and there is no doubt that emigration of this nature is a very desirable safety-valve for the people of Rajputana in a local famine.

81. An attempt was made to draft labourers from the famine-stricken areas to the Punjab canals where a large amount of work was available. The North-Western, Jodhpur-Bikaner, and Rajputana-Malwa Railway Administrations agreed to carry the emigrants at a specially reduced rate of $1\frac{1}{2}$ pie per head per mile with the usual reduction for children. No labourers were willing to take advantage of this scheme in Bikaner, Marwar, Jaipur, Bharatpur and Karauli. In Alwar, the villagers were said to be suspicious of the State agency to be employed, but from Marwar some labourers emigrated to the canals under an arrangement with private contractors, whereby their railway fares were met in equal proportions by the Darbar and the contractors.

82. There was some immigration on the relief works in the Bharatpur State, the total number of units relieved being 1,82,034 at a cost of Rs. 17,400. The majority of these immigrants came from the Jaipur State.

XL. WATER AND FODDER-SUPPLY AND THE PRESERVATION OF CATTLE.

83. The earliest signs of a fodder scarcity became evident in August 1905 when steps were taken to regulate the emigration of cattle as far as possible. After enquiries as to the places where grazing was available, the Darbars concerned were advised to indicate the following directions to the cattle-owners:—

- (a) From Bikaner, the North-east of Marwar, Kishangarh, and Ajmer-Merwara, cattle to go towards Malwa in Central India.
- (b) From Jaipur, Bundi and Tonk, cattle to go through Kotah and Jhalawar to Bhopal and Narsingarh in Central India.
- (c) From Marwar, south of the Phalodi-Jodhpur Road, cattle to go to Sirohi and the Hilly Tracts, Mewar, in South Rajputana and to the Bombay and the Sindh districts where grazing was available.

84. The Alwar, Bharatpur, Karauli and Dholpur Darbars were informed that there was no grazing in the United Provinces except in Oudh, and that either fodder should be imported or the cattle railed through to the sub-montane tracts in those provinces.

85. The passage of cattle to the grazing grounds presented great difficulty. Pasturage was almost entirely absent over the greater portion of the three

routes, and to feed the emigrant cattle, grass depôts were established at convenient distances as follows:—

<i>Towards Malwa.</i>		<i>Towards Bhopal.</i>		<i>Towards South Rajputana, Bombay, and Sindh.</i>		<i>Remarks.</i>
<i>State or District.</i>	<i>Number of depôts.</i>	<i>State.</i>	<i>Number of depôts.</i>	<i>State.</i>	<i>Number of depôts.</i>	
Marwar ...	11	Jaipur	3	Marwar	9	* 5 towards Hilly Tracts. 2 towards Sirohi. 1 towards Bombay. 1 towards Sindh.
Kishangarh		Tonk	1			
Ajmer ...	3	Bundi	3			
Mewar ...	3	Kotah	4			
		Jhalawar	1			

In view of a possible disinclination on the part of the Darbars to incur expenditure on foreign emigrants, it was contemplated to meet the expenditure by a grant from the Indian People's Famine Trust. Eventually, however, no grant was obtained from that source. The expenditure incurred by the Marwar and Kishangarh Darbars was defrayed from their own revenues. The Mewar Darbar offered to facilitate the collection of fodder in their State and placed a sum of Rs. 7,722 (Rs. 10,000 Udaipuri) at the disposal of the Resident, Mewar. The arrangements made here as well as in the Ajmer district devolved on the Local Administration, and may be described in brief.

80. It was estimated that about 5,000 cattle would pass the depôts daily for a month. To assist in the collection of the grass required, the Rajputana-Malwa Railway granted specially reduced rates for the carriage. But grass could with difficulty be obtained and it was suggested that cattle should be assembled at certain railway stations in Ajmer and Kishangarh and railed through, free of cost to the owners, to Chitor in Mewar where grazing was available. The Railway were prepared to carry cattle at the rate of 2½ annas per mile in special train loads. It was, however, subsequently arranged that only weakly cattle or cows with calves should be entrained.

87. The six fodder depôts in Ajmer and Mewar were opened on the 17th September 1905 and were closed by the 15th January 1906. The influx of returning emigrants set in towards the end of March 1906 when the depôts were re-opened till the 15th July 1906. The total expenditure incurred in Ajmer and Mewar was as follows:—

	Rs.
Expenditure on fodder depôts including establishment charges, etc.,	48,807
Expenditure on railing of cattle including cost of ramps and pens	1,733
Total ...	Rs 50,540.

Of this sum Rs. 42,818 was charged to Imperial revenues and the balance represented the Mewar Darbar's contribution. Two factors contributed to reduce expenditure. The depôts were not started till many cattle had passed through, while the unexpected rainfall of September improved the pasturage, and a large number of cattle-owners were thereby

enabled to follow the by-roads without recourse to the depôts.

88. The depôts on the Bhopal route were less generally used by the emigrants, as the cattle marched on a wide front. A claim for Rs. 787 preferred by the Kotah Darbar in connection with the depôts within their State was met from Imperial funds.

89. On a future occasion when similar arrangements may be required, the question of recovering payment from the emigrants for the fodder supplied at the depôts, should be considered. The experience of the Marwar Darbar shows that there were persons who would not receive the fodder free of cost and were therefore charged a third of its price.

90. A large amount of fodder was imported by the Alwar and Bharatpur Darbars for distribution as *takkari* to the agriculturists. Private enterprise was not slow in these States. But in spite of all efforts the losses were heavy.

XII.—INFLUENCE OF RAILWAYS AND IRRIGATION WORKS IN THE MITIGATION OF DISTRESS.

91. The total mileage of railways in the Province, including the British districts of Ajmer-Merwara, is now 1,576. The importance of the railway, particularly during the periods of famine, cannot be overestimated. The difficulty of obtaining supplies for districts which are distant from the railway is even now very great, owing to the deficiency of cattle for transport in years of famine; but without the Railway it would be practically impossible.

92. Rajputana depends for its irrigation almost entirely upon wells and storage reservoirs. Owing to the conditions which have prevailed of late years, the water-level in the country has gradually fallen and in 1905-06 wells for the most part yielded less than half their former supplies, while many were quite dry. Storage works, too, except perhaps the largest which may have a reserve supply, being dependent on rainfall, fail almost entirely in years of deficient rain, except for patches of bed cultivation; but though they cannot prevent famine the benefit derived from these works in normal years is so great that it undoubtedly helps the people to tide over periods of distress.

93. The States which are best protected by irrigation are Jaipur, Bharatpur, Kishanganj, Alwar, Kotah and the Chiefship of Shahpura. But in every State the advantages of constructing irrigation works and storing all the water available is fully recognised; and tank construction is everywhere being developed.

XIII.—GENERAL REMARKS ON THE WORKING OF THE FAMINE CODE; THE MEASURE OF SUCCESS ATTAINED.

94. A Famine Code and a Hand-book of Famine Administration compiled by Lieutenant-Colonel J. R. Dunlop Smith, C.J.E., for the use of Native States, were supplied to the various Darbars with translations in Urdu. Although the Code has not been formally adopted by the States in Rajputana, and the provisions of the Hand-book were not invariably followed, nevertheless there is no doubt that both compilations proved of great value to the Darbars as a guide. In regard to systems of work, the deviations from the Famine Code are interesting and deserve a few remarks.

95. The most noticeable was the modified contract system in Bharatpur. It is briefly an expansion of the ordinary Public Works system of contracts, to take in famine labour as well as ordinary labour. The contractor is bound to take all labour that applies, receiving in return a proportionally higher rate for the work done; the rate to be paid to the labourers is fixed by the State Engineer for each work, according to the usual considerations on a famine relief work. A minimum wage is also fixed, but tasks are unlimited. The greater number of dependants are given light work by the contractor; but those who are absolutely unfit for work are separately relieved by State agency.

96. The system requires for its success two essential features:—

(i) strict supervision.

(ii) a body of contractors attached to the State Public Works.

Happily both these conditions existed in Bharatpur. Besides the superior officers of the Public Works Department, the Railway officers undertook to report cases in which any contractor rejected applicants for work, or shirked his responsibilities in employing and paying famine labour. The 'Tehsildars and revenue officials were also instructed to make searching enquiries in villages to bring to light any cases where applicants for labour had been turned away. There is no doubt that the plan worked most successfully in Bharatpur, and the Famine Commissioner (Mr. Dobbs) after inspecting the works, reported favourably on the system. Much credit is due to Mr. Judd for the results obtained.

97. It is claimed for the system that it avoids the employment of large temporary, perhaps unreliable, famine establishments; and that it reduces the number of dependants to a minimum; while it is to the interest of the contractor, as it is not to the interest of famine officials, to secure a really good outturn of work. These claims appear to be justified. The results cannot be judged by the ordinary tests of famine labour. The Bharatpur departmental relief works, managed on this system, relieved 23,50,411 units at a cost of Rs. 3,70,889, that is to say, 6-4 units per rupee. This appears small, compared to British India standards of relief, but it has to be remembered that tasks were not limited and that the expenditure probably represents work approaching an actual equivalent value. The State for instance received a sum of Rs. 1,40,000 on account of works of this kind done on the Nugda-Multra Railway, and this it is believed covered the cost of their "modified contracts" on the construction of the line. Moreover, the item of Rs. 3,70,889 above includes cost of masonry and all other charges. Where the necessary conditions prevail, the adoption of this system, in time of famine, can safely be recommended.

98. In Jaipur, a somewhat similar attempt was made to meet the situation giving elasticity to the ordinary system of the Public Works Department. In this case, however, a fixed daily wage was paid direct to the labourers for a fixed minimum task. The wage was not altered, unless the rate of grain arose above 8 seers to the rupee, a contingency which can scarcely have arisen. Dependants were not relieved. The remarks on this system at paragraphs 77-80 of the Jaipur Famine Report will be read with interest. It is claimed for the system that it is simple, that it does not destroy the stimulus to work and that while "not straining after an absolute minimum subsistence," it checks dishonesty and gives better results in actual outturn of work than famine labour under the Code.

99. Its chief merit seems to lie in its simplicity. A system which retains a fixed task with a wage that is practically not a famine wage and that treats alike the man who has a large number of dependants and the man who has none, can scarcely be regarded as economical. It appears from the report (Appendices H. and J.) that 1,795,833 units were relieved on these special departmental works at a cost of Rs. 3,04,916, or nearly 5.9 per rupee. Whether this is an adequate result depends on the nature of the work done; and with a task and a fixed wage, which are the badge of famine labour, there is some room for doubt. That much valuable work was accomplished in Jaipur, there can be no doubt; but it is less certain than in the case of Bharatpur that it represented full value for the money paid.

100. There is much force in the remark that the Code presupposes debility in the labourer. If the programme for relief and the machinery to put it in motion are all ready beforehand—in short, if a famine can be taken in time, and is within manageable dimensions, the mass of the people can be taken on to works and maintained in good condition. But they need not be paid the full working wage of ordinary labour; they will come for less. On the other hand, if a famine wage only is offered, they will wait until they are too weak to do any useful work—with the usual results of feeble famine labour. From the point of view that it is better to keep one's people in good condition, and take from them really valuable labour, there is something to be said for the policy adopted in Jaipur. But the fact that numerous weakly people had to be relieved on other lighter kinds of work and in poor-houses points to the conclusion that a fixed task and a fixed wage, regardless of the number of dependants, is unsatisfactory.

101. In Mewar, an original system of relief was introduced by Mr. Wakefield, the Famine Officer. *viz.*, unlimited piece-work with wages correlated to the famine scale. Mr. Hill is quite correct in saying that it was well suited to the circumstances which had to be met, but the famine was at no time so severe in North Mewar as in Jaipur and the Eastern States. Whether it could be introduced in a really severe famine would again depend on taking the famine in time, and on having all arrangements ready, especially strong establishments for supervision, and for prompt allotment and measurement of work. With these safe-guards, the system would have much to recommend it, the good work obtained and the elimination of dependants being both attractive features, the absence of which disfigures ordinary relief works in India.

102. In Appendix II attached to Part II of this Review, figures have been brought together to compare the intensity of this famine with those of 1899-1900 and 1901-1902. It was not of course to be compared in any way with the former, thanks to the fortunate rainfall in September, and the limited area over which its effect was felt. This area was even smaller than in 1901-1902, but the population affected was much more than double the number affected by that famine. Consequently the expenditure on relief and the number of units relieved were much larger, being Rs. 14,76,000 and 12,714,000 against Rs. 8,40,000 and 8,931,000, respectively. Prices ruled much higher than in 1901-1902. The units relieved in Native States averaged 8 to the rupee, including all incidental.

costs. This figure may appear to indicate a high cost, compared with British India standards, and even compares unfavourably with the incidence of cost shown in 1899-1900 and 1901-1902. But it has to be remembered that the figure for expenditure includes much masonry work, and that the comparison with previous years is vitiated by the introduction of the special systems of famine relief work in Bharatpur and Mewar, referred to above. It will be seen by a reference to the statement at the beginning of section VI above (paragraph 61) that these two States with Jaipur are largely responsible for the high incidence of cost; yet there is no doubt whatever that the cheapest work done in Rajputana during the famine was done in these States. An effort is being made to obtain fairly accurate figures as to the normal value of the work done. Alwar, Dholpur and Marwar, where relief was administered on the ordinary lines, show excellent results in respect of incidence of cost, the former's figures being as good as those for Ajmer-Merwara.

103. The case of Karauli requires special mention. It is very difficult to gather from the Karauli Famine Report the correct figures of units relieved, but it is clear that the figures which led to the remarks made in paragraph 2 of Foreign Department letter No. 337-L.A., dated 25th January 1907, were inaccurate. Appendix II of the Report shows a total of 1,526,854 units relieved, but this includes nothing before the 1st January 1906. The figure for relief workers on departmental and village works is 11,09,339, but Appendix VIII-A, prepared by Mr. Dady shows 1,165,246 workers relieved on departmental works only after his arrival, and it has been ascertained that 110,764 units were relieved before that date. The figures in the statement at Section VI above are believed to be approximately correct though probably below the mark, as they do not include dependants relieved before 1st January. The items mentioned at Chapter VI, paragraph 3 of the Karauli Famine Report, for taceavi and importation of fodder, have been deducted from the total expenditure. The result is that the number of units relieved for every rupee of direct expenditure was 12. But heavy charges for establishment and incidental expenditure reduced the all-round incidence to 9 units per rupee. This was no doubt partly due to the necessity of picking up establishment hurriedly and of purchasing everything which was required for the initiation of public works; the State being absolutely destitute of all such requirements. It seems probable also that the cost of masonry has been included in the Public Works expenditure. I am of opinion that on the whole the Karauli famine administration emerges from this trial with credit. The comparison which has been instituted with results which can be obtained in British India is of course beside the point. The State was wanting in all those accessories which render smooth the path of an officer combating famine in a well administered district; it was ill-organized, ill-equipped, ill-managed. Captain Drummond arrived late, and did the best that was possible with the material available, and with the monetary assistance which the Government of India kindly afforded to the State. The essential fact is that he brought the people through without loss of life; and even the criticism on the apparent expense seem to be undeserved.

104. The Darbars of the States affected have without exception shown a very liberal and enlightened spirit in the matter of indirect relief, the total amount of revenue suspended or remitted amounting to over Rs. 35 lacs and the sums given out in loans and advances to agriculturists to Rs. 9,35,000; these figures being respectively nearly half and two-fifths of the corresponding figures in the much more severe famine of 1899-1900. The Marwar and Bharatpur Darbars were perhaps conspicuous for their prompt and far-seeing policy in this matter. These remarks apply not only to the States actually affected, but to some others, such as Kotah where considerable anxiety was felt, and an attitude of watchful care maintained. Although actual relief measures were not necessary in Kotah, large suspensions of revenue were granted. This, with the large programme of Railway and Public Works available and the opening of the grass reserves, was found to be eventually sufficient to meet the situation.

105. Generally, the keenness and anxiety displayed by the Darbars to afford all due relief to their subjects, and the adequacy of the measures adopted by each to that end were deserving of the highest praise ; while any advice or suggestion which the Famine Commissioner or the Agent to the Governor-General or his officers might have occasion to offer, has been always courteously received and almost invariably followed.

APPENDIX I.

Showing Rainfall from June to December 1905 at the Head-quarters of States.

	JUNE.		JULY.		AUGUST.		SEPTEMBER.		OCTOBER TO DECEMBER.		ANNUAL.		
	No. of rainy days.	Average rainfall.	No. of rainy days.	Average rainfall.	No. of rainy days.	Average rainfall.	No. of rainy days.	Average rainfall.	Rainfall.	Average rainfall.	Rainfall.	Average rainfall.	
Bikaner ...	1 0-21	1-65	2 0-10	3-29	...	3-14	3 1-68	1-08	0-05	0-33	3-40	10-47	
Marwar ...	1 0-60	1-36	3 1-07	3-75	...	4-96	1 1-02	2-18	...	0-43	3-49	13-25	
Jaisalmer...	...	0-79	...	0-06	2-28	...	2-19	2 2-68	0-60	0-23	0-13	3-63	7-18
Sirohi ...	...	3-39	4 5-43	7-56	1 1-26	5-78	6 4-87	3-61	...	0-42	11-56	22-83
Mewar ...	2 1-63	3-58	10 10-59	7-39	1 0-51	7-12	2 1-47	5-70	...	0-72	17-43	25-67	
Hilly Tracts.	2 0-76	1-68	13 13-21	8-81	...	0-12	7-99	2 3-79	4-59	...	0-75	18-25	27-00
Dungarpur,	1 1-90	...	13 11-62	...	1 0-22	...	3 4-47	...	...	...	20-61	...
Banswara ...	2 1-16	6-19	11 11-52	11-36	2 1-83	12-19	7 5-80	7-83	...	1-25	20-70	...	
Pertabgarh,	2 1-13	5-72	13 11-11	11-27	4 1-10	11-16	4 2-19	5-28	...	1-15	17-08	...	
Shahpura...	1 0-21	3-45	9 3-36	7-29	3 1-89	7-56	5 1-67	1-47	...	0-76	7-76	16-20	
Tonk ...	1 0-38	2-83	4 2-23	9-01	2 0-33	9-10	6 2-95	3-10	...	0-78	6-61	16-66	
Bundi ...	1 0-88	...	6 4-60	...	4 1-51	...	6 4-10	...	...	...	12-47	...
Kotah ...	1 0-10	3-91	6 2-30	9-59	3 0-55	9-59	6 2-67	4-40	...	0-78	6-74	29-10	
Jhalawar...	3 2-17	5-38	6 1-41	11-06	5 2-93	10-21	5 4-69	5-70	...	1-21	16-35	37-40	
Jaipur ...	1 0-37	2-97	2 0-10	8-90	1 0-86	7-13	5 2-03	3-21	...	0-72	4-73	24-10	
Kishangarh	...	0-25	...	0-13	...	0-80	...	2-08	...	...	3-26	...
Alwar ...	1 0-12	3-43	6 3-32	9-35	5 1-82	9-10	5 2-38	1-80	0-07	1-33	10-15	29-61	
Bharatpur,	2 0-47	2-49	5 5-10	8-82	2 0-45	8-19	3 2-75	1-32	0-11	0-69	11-08	43-25	
Kanauli ...	2 0-18	3-85	6 2-77	9-40	4 1-20	9-52	3 2-07	4-41	...	0-55	7-15	29-65	
Dholpur ...	1 0-48	3-59	6 6-10	8-81	2 1-54	9-66	6 3-81	5-71	...	0-69	13-42	...	

APPENDIX II.

Showing Weekly numbers on Famine Relief in Native States.

WEEK ENDING	RELIEF WORKS.			GRATUITOUS RELIEF.			GRAND TOTAL.
	Workers.	Dependants.	Total.	Poor-houses or Kitchens.	Village Aides and other relief.	Total	
4th November 1905	1,815	441	2,206	877	1,012	1,919	4,206
11th " "	1,801	078	2,482	876	1,013	1,889	4,371
18th " "	1,712	650	2,362	881	1,013	1,891	4,256
25th " "	1,097	721	2,721	581	316	897	3,618
2nd December "	2,373	639	3,012	667	335	1,002	4,014
9th " "	2,535	598	3,138	658	317	1,005	4,138
16th " "	2,897	714	3,611	673	355	1,028	4,639
23rd " "	4,575	829	5,401	692	2,372	3,061	8,463
30th " "	5,022	867	5,889	727	2,500	3,227	9,116
6th January 1906	9,378	923	10,301	1,339	3,001	4,390	14,691
13th " "	7,490	904	8,481	1,411	2,807	4,218	12,702
20th " "	14,865	1,315	17,210	1,315	2,757	4,072	21,282
27th " "	16,760	3,506	20,266	1,301	2,959	4,263	24,529
3rd February "	19,816	3,977	23,793	1,480	3,267	4,747	28,540
10th " "	22,016	3,527	25,513	1,386	3,513	4,899	30,442
17th " "	23,907	3,706	27,613	1,631	3,767	5,398	33,011
24th " "	23,316	3,797	27,143	1,711	3,774	5,485	32,628
3rd March "	29,251	4,464	33,715	1,723	3,762	5,485	39,200
10th " "	27,152	5,390	32,512	1,751	3,682	5,436	37,978
17th " "	25,393	5,801	31,197	1,725	3,553	5,278	36,475
24th " "	37,966	5,739	43,705	2,411	3,714	6,168	49,863
31st " "	42,719	6,373	49,092	1,896	4,152	6,712	55,801
7th April "	39,833	6,118	45,951	2,122	4,261	6,386	52,237
14th " "	46,919	6,861	53,780	2,192	4,177	6,369	60,149
21st " "	47,022	7,596	54,620	1,961	4,239	6,253	60,873
28th " "	46,611	6,481	53,092	2,200	4,903	7,103	60,195
5th May "	48,238	6,672	54,930	2,205	4,774	6,979	61,909
12th " "	48,702	6,569	55,271	2,179	5,023	7,202	62,473
19th " "	42,516	6,523	49,039	2,269	5,981	8,253	57,392
26th " "	45,742	5,617	51,389	2,307	5,129	7,436	58,826
2nd June "	47,694	5,471	53,165	2,393	5,361	7,754	60,919
9th " "	47,819	6,091	53,910	2,329	5,974	8,303	62,213
16th " "	48,183	6,139	54,321	2,421	6,220	8,653	62,974
23rd " "	44,048	6,147	50,195	2,516	5,662	8,203	58,403
30th " "	38,816	5,021	43,867	2,379	5,759	8,138	52,005

APPENDIX II. (Continued).

Showing Weekly numbers on Famine Relief in Native States.

WEEK ENDING.	RELIEF WORKS.			GRATUITOUS RELIEF.			GRAND TOTAL.
	Workers.	Dependants.	Total.	Poorhouses, or Kitchens.	Village doles and other relief.	Total.	
7th July 1900 .	23,031	3,369	32,453	2,195	5,513	7,738	40,191
14th " " .	21,997	2,792	24,789	1,835	5,637	7,472	32,261
21st " " .	23,121	2,037	22,218	1,229	5,426	6,655	23,873
28th " " .	16,703	2,011	16,519	1,343	5,332	6,675	23,221
4th August " .	15,747	1,910	17,657	1,211	5,057	6,268	23,925
11th " " .	15,351	1,797	15,751	963	4,996	5,959	21,710
18th " " .	11,111	1,397	12,833	913	4,563	5,476	18,314
25th " " .	7,250	578	7,828	801	3,996	4,797	12,625
1st September " .	7,160	378	7,538	652	1,315	1,997	9,535
8th " " .	7,014	262	7,276	333	1,162	1,550	8,826
15th " " .	1,615	200	1,815	377	1,001	1,331	3,196
22nd " " .	362	...	362	312	916	1,258	1,620
29th " " .	...	...	...	86	822	903	903

APPENDIX III.

Showing the cheapest price of food-grains per rupee during selected weeks in 1905-06.

	15TH SEPTEMBER 1905.		15TH NOVEMBER 1905.		15TH FEBRUARY 1906.		15TH MAY 1906.		15TH SEPTEMBER 1906.		15TH NOVEMBER 1906.	
	Actual.	Normal.	Actual.	Normal.	Actual.	Normal.	Actual.	Normal.	Actual.	Normal.	Actual.	Normal.
Bikaner ...	13.8	22.0	14.0	22.0	13.0	25.0	14.0	21.0	14.0	22.0	18.0	22.0
Marwar ...	12.12	16.0	15.0	19.0	12.0	18.0	13.0	18.0	17.8	19.0	18.12	19.0
Jaisalmer	11.8	14.0	13.8	14.0	12.0	15.0	11.4	14.0	12.4	14.0	13.0	14.0
Sirohi ...	13.0	17.0	13.8	17.0	10.8	19.0	11.8	19.0	12.4	17.0	15.0	17.0
Mewar ...	14.8	24.0	14.8	24.0	11.4	24.0	12.0	21.0	14.8	24.0	19.0	24.0
Hilly Tracts	15.0	21.0	21.4	21.0	11.4	25.0	11.12	21.0	20.8	21.0	30.4	21.0
Dungarpur	18.0	30.0	22.0	30.0	13.12	33.0	11.4	20.0	17.0	30.0	24.0	30.0
Banswara	24.0	32.0	24.0	32.0	12.0	34.0	13.8	33.0	24.0	32.0	28.0	32.0
Partabgarh	27.12	25.0	30.0	35.0	16.12	35.0	17.0	30.0	25.0	25.0	27.8	35.0
Shahpura	13.0	22.0	15.0	22.0	12.8	23.0	12.8	22.0	13.4	22.0	21.0	22.0
Tonk ...	14.0	23.0	11.0	23.0	9.12	19.0	12.4	19.0	14.12	18.0	18.0	23.0
Bundi ...	30.0	31.0	24.0	31.0	24.0	33.0	24.4	29.0	24.4	31.0	34.0	31.0
Kotah ...	18.0	26.0	13.8	26.0	12.0	29.0	12.8	25.0	13.12	26.0	18.8	26.0
Jhalawar	16.4	20.0	16.0	20.0	12.12	22.0	13.12	19.0	16.4	20.0	19.0	20.0
Jaipur ...	14.12	...	15.0	...	12.4	...	12.12	...	18.4	...	23.0	...
Kishangarh	17.0	21.0	13.8	23.0	11.8	23.0	14.0	20.0	19.0	21.0	17.8	23.0
Alwar ...	14.8	23.0	14.0	22.0	12.0	22.0	14.4	21.0	17.0	23.0	17.12	22.0
Bharatpur	13.4	24.0	13.8	24.0	11.4	26.0	14.0	22.0	15.12	24.0	14.4	24.0
Karauli ...	13.0	22.0	12.8	22.0	9.12	23.0	11.4	21.0	15.4	22.0	25.0	22.0
Dholpur ...	15.0	20.0	14.0	19.0	11.12	23.0	14.4	18.0	16.0	20.0	22.0	19.0
Ajmer ..	14.0	19.0	15.0	22.0	11.0	21.0	13.0	20.0	17.0	22.0	18.4	19.0

APPENDIX IV.

Showing the net Imports and Exports of Foot-grains by Railway in maunds.

Imports shown by —
Exports " " +

	August 1905.	September 1905.	October 1905.	November 1905.	December 1905.	January 1906.	February 1906.	March 1906.	April 1906.	May 1906.	June 1906.	July 1906.	August 1906.	September 1906.
Bikaner ...	-1,09,015	-1,06,058	-20,736	-38,517	-25,109	-98,258	-59,919	-55,133	-38,332	-47,975	-1,80,387	-1,24,057	-53,273	-23,037
Marwar ...	-2,44,078	-2,24,859	-1,56,352	-2,09,639	-3,14,993	-2,91,318	-3,06,997	-2,39,276	-1,30,153	-2,24,657	-2,57,532	-2,77,162	-2,50,419	-29,705
Sirohi ...	-19,282	-14,000	+2,022	-1,627	-1,335	-5,493	-3,116	-5,493	-9,133	-10,629	-17,011	-10,709	-7,758	-3,030
Mewar ...	-5,504	-5,934	-20,333	-27,278	-42,087	-10,173	-30,225	-14,017	-12,324	-56,662	-99,015	-32,736	-23,447	-23,542
Tonk ...	+8,289	+5,105	+2,947	+7,067	+4,565	+621	+3,320	+3,386	+1,550	+7,953	+3,539	+1,569	+1,500	+1,081
Kotah ...	+33,289	+31,942	+18,10	-4,052	-4,137	-8,226	-11,822	-7,189	-1,059	-8,314	-4,944	-3,707	-628	-3,391
Jaipur ...	-1,75,133	-3,29,965	-1,16,293	-2,29,697	-2,17,250	-3,22,314	-1,09,631	-91,196	-1,22,709	-1,92,976	-57,223	-60,054	-99,274	-20,674
Kishangarh ...	-12,341	-18,004	-12,413	-37,550	-9,651	-8,532	-16,295	-13,323	-6,663	-14,557	-39,169	-15,894	-5,729	-438
Alwar ...	-84,026	-2,29,252	-19,074	-58,523	-51,156	-17,737	-23,324	-35,173	-15,679	-17,526	-82,332	-50,291	-10,994	-7,107
Bharatpur ...	-5,202	-1,18,485	-16,055	-20,555	-31,702	-14,613	-61,890	-29,938	-10,960	-22,532	-24,190	-25,315	-10,740	-8,724
Dholpur ...	-12,936	-31,335	-3,962	-10,909	-29,139	-15,110	-63,900	-20,944	-4,905	-16,070	-32,911	-20,681	-7,339	-3,003
Ajmer ...	-82,981	-86,201	-74,197	-7,49,563	-71,896	-60,123	-1,28,875	-15,908	-34,359	-1,46,852	-1,18,720	-83,318	-77,571	-40,663
Mervara ...	-61,561	-52,672	-84,183	-51,150	-30,025	-15,143	-72,397	-31,258	-6,987	-1,40,929	-61,272	-11,567	-9,444	+2,499
Total ...	-7,71,611	-11,75,318	-5,47,509	-14,25,165	-9,87,321	-9,93,119	-8,82,702	-5,76,013	-3,82,573	-8,45,246	-10,00,727	-7,21,455	-5,22,153	-1,59,794

PART II.—AJMER-MERWARA.

AJMER-MERWARA.

ECONOMIC CONDITION.

106. Situated in the midst of Native States, the British districts of Ajmer-Merwara have experienced vicissitudes of season very similar to those which are described in Part I of this Review. The two districts contain an area of 2,711 square miles, each tract with its own physical characteristics. The greater part of the Ajmer district is an open plain and the soil in parts is very sandy, while in Merwara hilly country is the rule and cultivation can only be carried on in the valleys and on the slopes of hills.

107. In both districts the rainfall is precarious and partial. Agriculturists form the greater part of the population. The Census of 1901 when the total population was reckoned at 476,912, showed a decrease of 12·9 per cent. in Ajmer and of 8·7 per cent. in Merwara on the figures of 1891. The deficiency of rainfall in 1898-1899 necessitating relief measures in Merwara, was followed by the great famine of 1899-1900 in both districts. The total number of units relieved was 37,991,000 at a direct expenditure of Rs. 35,16,000, but the decrease of the population noted above was nevertheless, undoubtedly due to this famine and its after effects. Allowing due margin for immigrants from the Native States who were relieved in Ajmer-Merwara, it was clear from these figures that many favourable seasons would be required before the districts could recover their normal economic condition. But in 1901-1902 another famine supervened in Merwara and scarcity in Ajmer. In the former district a total number of 3,425,000 units was relieved at a cost of about Rs. 2,25,000; in the Ajmer district test-works showed that there was no need for direct relief under the Famine Code.

108. As might be expected the people are encumbered by a heavy amount of debt, and in Ajmer the Istimardars are, with few exceptions, as poor, comparatively speaking, as their tenants. The population was therefore in poor condition to withstand the further recent distress, while the prompt measures of famine relief, which have unfortunately been a frequent necessity of late, have undoubtedly demoralised and impaired their self-reliance, especially in Merwara, where the people do not resort to the expedient of emigration in times of stress, though it is the recognised practice in the surrounding Native States.

THE CAUSE OF THE FAMINE.

109. On the present occasion the distress commenced with the severe frosts of 1905. The *rabi* area had already been restricted, by the insufficiency of rain during the monsoon of 1904, to about half the normal in Ajmer and Beawar, and a little more than half in Todgarh. Of this area, only about two-thirds in Ajmer, and one-fourth in Beawar and Todgarh survived the frosts; and in consequence test-works had to be opened in Merwara on the 24th April 1906. Later there was practically no monsoon and the average rain registered up to the end of August was 3·17 inches in Ajmer and 2·70 inches in Merwara. The Ajmer district followed with test-works on the 18th August. In spite of the fact that the test was rigidly applied, the numbers in Merwara rose to 9,628 by the 1st September, and on the recommendation of the Commissioner

the test-works in Merwara were converted into regular relief works. The situation was improved by the rainfall of September, which averaged about 5 inches in Merwara, and though great hopes were entertained from this rain and *kharif* sowings were renewed, the absence of any further useful fall prevented these crops coming to maturity, and the Commissioner eventually reported that the situation had been but little improved. The Ajmer district was less favoured by rain, while some damage was caused by locusts to the later sown *kharif* crops. The numbers on the test-works in this district reached 2,016 on the 21st October 1905, and the existence of famine was formally declared with effect from the 22nd idem.

PROGRESS OF FAMINE.

110. The progress of the famine is shown by the relief figures in Appendix I to this Part. A diagram is also appended showing the numbers relieved and the prices as compared with the figures of 1901-02. In the first week of October 1905, the numbers in Merwara were 15,435. As spring sowings were then commenced there was a gradual decrease till the second week of November when the numbers stood at 12,101. With the completion of sowings the people returned to the works in increasing numbers till a total of 29,910 persons on works and gratuitous relief was reached during the week ending on the 3rd March. A slight fall then occurred owing to the commencement of harvest operations and possibly to the occurrence of the Moharram and Holi festivals. Steps were then taken to make the conditions of famine labour still more stringent by a re-arrangement of the works so as to concentrate labour on two or three projects only, and by a general enhancement of the labourer's task; the combined result of which was further to reduce the numbers to 21,012 at the end of April. In spite of the severe tests thus imposed, a steady increase in the numbers attending the works occurred from the hot-weather till the setting in of the rains, bringing the total to 27,202 on the 30th June.

111. In the Ajmer district the numbers which in the last week of October 1905 were 3,419 rose rapidly to 19,458 on the 23rd December. The upward tendency was then arrested between the 30th December and 20th January by the closure of works in the vicinity of Ajmer and Nasirabad which appeared to be attracting a number of people who were not in real need of relief. But a steady rise occurred again, and during the week ending on the 3rd March there were 23,836 persons on works and gratuitous relief. Sanction was by this time received from the Government of India to conditions enabling certain irrigation projects in the Istimrari area to be opened as relief works and the famine programme to be re-arranged. This, in addition to giving works of utility for execution, obliged the labourers to leave their homes for work, and it is to be regretted that this re-arrangement was not possible much earlier, as the works which had to be taken up at first afforded too many convenient centres for relief. The result was a reduction of the numbers to 8,957 at the end of April; but as in Merwara, the numbers rose with the advance of the hot weather, though they did not exceed 13,939—the figure returned for the week ending on the 30th June.

CLOSURE OF RELIEF.

112. The month of July opened with very heavy rain in the Ajmer district, causing considerable damage to many trunk embankments in the Istimrari area. There was a rapid fall in the numbers on relief works, as agricultural operations were generally resumed, and a few works were closed during the second week of the month while the task was enhanced on the other works. At the end of the month there was only one work open in the district, which was situated in the Gangwana Circle where the rainfall had been less favourable, and, where the distress had been greatest.

113. The situation in Merwara was also greatly improved, but as the district had suffered severely by successive bad years, the labourers clung to the works somewhat longer.

114. In both districts the first three weeks of August were marked by a temporary cessation of the monsoon. In Ajmer, however, the agricultural operations did not suffer to the same extent as in Merwara. Happily, rain began again about the 22nd August. The payment of a rest day wage was then discontinued on all the relief works, and the closure of works was carried out on the 15th September 1906 in Ajmer and Beawar while the works in Todgarh were gradually closed by the 30th September.

RELIEF MEASURES.

115. The relief measures consisted of Public Works with cash doles to dependants and gratuitous relief in the villages. No Civil Agency works were started. There is little scope for such works in the Ajmer district, and the convenient situation of the departmental works in Merwara rendered them unnecessary in that district. Village relief, in addition to the departmental works, met all the needs of the situation, and it is satisfactory that owing to relief being afforded in these ways in good time, no poor-houses or kitchens were needed. To a very small extent, however, the hospitals attached to the works in Merwara appear to have served the purposes of kitchens.

COST AND STATISTICS OF RELIEF.

116. The cost and statistics of relief are shown in the following statement.

	Expenditure on direct relief.	Number of units relieved.	PROPORTIONS.			Units relieved per rupee.	Incidental charges.	Total Expenditure.
			Men.	Women.	Children.			
	Rs.	Rs.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.		Rs.	Rs.
<i>AJMER.</i>								
Workers	2,13,560	2,977,554	25·0	62·0	13·0	14	1,02,655	3,16,215·
Dependants	43,414	969,943	0·5	0·9	98·6	22	...	43,414
Village relief	12,725	280,088	27·0	50·0	23·0	23	...	12,725
Casual relief	7	37	...	...	...	...	...	7
Establishment, contingencies, etc., in the Civil Department	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,178	11,178
Emigration depots for Cattle .. ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	32,463	32,463
TOTAL	2,69,706	4,227,572	...	...	...	16	1,46,296	4,16,002
<i>MERWARA.</i>								
Workers	2,89,422	5,324,417	35·0	46·0	19·0	18	1,56,260	4,45,682
Dependants	70,487	1,323,054	0·5	2·0	97·2	18	...	70,487
Village relief	42,256	1,052,597	18·0	45·0	37·0	24	...	42,256
Casual relief	1	15	...	...	...	...	...	1
Establishment, contingencies, etc., in the Civil Department	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,833	6,833
TOTAL	4,02,166	7,700,083	...	...	...	19	1,63,093	5,65,259
Charges inseparable between Ajmer and Merwara ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,833	15,833
GRAND TOTAL	6,71,872	11,927,655	...	...	...	17	3,25,212	9,97,094

117. The figures of expenditure as given above for the Public Works Department have been furnished by the Examiner, Public Works Accounts, in supersession of those given in the Commissioner's Final Famine Report. The whole of the expenditure was met from Imperial funds, as the District Board was not in a position to contribute any portion of it. Against the expenditure of Rs. 3,16,215 shown on account of Public Works in the Ajmer dis-

triot, must be set off a sum of Rs. 28,892 which will be recovered from the following estates as part of the cost of the irrigation works undertaken :—

	Rs.
Sarana Estate	4,633
Mangliawas Estate	8,355
Pisangan Estate	5,910
Masuda Estate	9,898
Sathana Estate	96
TOTAL	28,892

118. The total expenditure debited to "33 Famine Relief" will then amount to Rs. 9,68,202. The following table shows the works executed by famine labour:—

	NUMBER OF WORKS.			TOTAL.		Cost.	
	Irrigation	Roads	Ballast for Railway.	Major	Minor	Actual.	Normal
Ajmer ...	14	12	1	27	...	Rs. 3,10,215	Rs. 1,99,580
Merwara ...	13	11	...	18	6	4,45,682	2,77,495
Total ...	27	23	1	45	6	7,61,897	4,77,075

INDIRECT RELIEF.

119. The following table shows the amount of indirect relief:—

	LAND REVENUE.			ADVANCES UNDER			Other advances.
	Suspensions.	Remissions.	Total.	Agriculturists' Loans Act.	Land Improvement Loans Act.	Total.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ajmer ...	1,98,558	48,774	2,47,332	30,366	85,282	1,15,648	26,513
Merwara ...	1,98,196	..	1,98,196	90,569	41,200	1,31,769	...
Total ...	3,96,754	48,774	4,45,528	1,20,935	1,26,482	2,47,417	26,513

120. As the people have been brought through this period of famine in fairly good condition, it is hoped that most of the land-revenue suspended will be recovered in due course. The "other advances" refer to the distribution of grass to cattle-owners, the price of which will be recovered from them in the same manner as interest-free takkavi.

PRIVATE RELIEF.

121. The Istimrardars spent a sum of Rs. 17,258 on relief works for their tenants, the number of units relieved being 2,01,396. A Charitable Relief Committee was organised in Ajmer, which collected the substantial sum of Rs. 33,781 from public subscriptions. Similar subscriptions in Merwara amounted to Rs. 8,115.

PRICES, CRIME and MORTALITY.

122. Prices ruled very high but their effect on crime was inappreciable. The chart attached shows that from August 1905 to September 1906, *i.e.* for 13 months, prices were considerably above the highest point touched in the famine of 1902. Public health remained from fair to good. No deaths from starvation were reported. There was very little immigration from the surrounding States, and thanks to this and the timely organisation of relief, mortality was about normal.

WORKING OF THE FAMINE CODE.

123. The relief operations were carried out in strict accordance with the Draft Famine Code which follows largely the prescriptions of the Famine Code of the United Provinces. A few minor modifications which experience has shown to be required by the local conditions, will be made in the final issue of the Code. But the working of the Code was attended with no difficulties. The impossibility of observing the ordinary finance rules was, however, felt when the necessity for re-opening the emigration depôts which have been referred to in Part I, arose suddenly towards the end of March 1906 owing to earlier return of emigrant cattle than was expected. On this occasion certain money which would have lapsed on the 31st March was drawn in advance from the Treasury, as the ordinary procedure of a fresh application to the Government of India would have entailed delay.

GENERAL REMARKS.

124. The highest number on relief in the larger district of Ajmer was less than in Merwara by about 3,000 while the disproportion was still more noticeable in the later months of the famine; this is partly due to a large number of the population having emigrated with their cattle from Ajmer to Malwa; to three-fifths of the district belonging to the Istimrardars; and to the population itself which includes Jats, having been better prepared to resist distress than the Mers, while in the last stages the local character of the rainfall, which was very strongly marked in the Todgarh Tahsil, kept the labour on the works to the very end.

125. Nevertheless, all other reasons apart, there is no doubt that the people of Merwara have no shame about coming on to famine relief. Every visit which was paid by the Superintending Engineer or myself to this district resulted in the application of more severe tests. Tasks were increased; severe distance tests were imposed; every expedient for making relief thoroughly unpalatable was tried. That the tests were strict is sufficiently evidenced by the fact that the average number of worker units relieved per rupee for the whole period of the famine worked out to the large figure of 18.4, which would be a reasonable average for dependants and which was in fact only a fraction higher than the incidence for dependants in the same district. Yet the people came on to the works in increasing numbers, and at the end of June when all these tests were in full force, there was still a quarter of the whole population of the district on the relief works. There is little doubt that many of those

people had they not been on relief works would have died; but it is also probable that many of them would have survived quite comfortably without the relief works.

126. This tendency on the part of the people and the increasing difficulty of finding suitable projects for relief labour in Merwara make it imperative to consider what line should be adopted in the next famine. It was difficult to foretell in September what the course of affairs was going to be; when the works were converted into relief works there was every prospect of a famine surpassing in intensity that of 1899-1900. The reports received after the September rainfall did not anticipate that there would be much alleviation in the situation; the people were depressed and in bad case owing to a series of bad years; the population had suffered very serious diminution in the famine of 1899-1900; it was important on economical as well as moral grounds to bring them through the coming famine with the least possible mortality. The test-works had filled rapidly. All the circumstances pointed to the existence of a condition of real famine, and famine was accordingly declared. But nevertheless I think with the experience now gained that unless there is a famine of wide extent and great intensity, famine should not be declared in Merwara. In a local famine, the ordinary programme of Public Works should be extended as much as possible, and a thorough system of village relief should be organised. For the rest, the condition of things should be treated as "scarcity" only and dependants should not be relieved on works. I have little doubt that with an adequate system of village relief and village inspection, which can easily be arranged for in Merwara, this system would meet all needs and would teach the people the lesson of self-dependence.

127. As regards Ajmer, the case should be declared one of famine or scarcity according to circumstances; but suitable distance tests should be imposed. This will be possible, now that works will be available in the Istimrari areas.

128. The people of both districts have, however, been brought through this famine in very good health, and with one or two good seasons the agriculturists should be once again in a fairly prosperous condition, and able to repay to Government the large sums of revenue recently suspended.

129. I have to bring to the notice of the Government of India the excellent work done in connection with the famine by the following Officers:—

Mr. F. St. G. Manners-Smith, Superintending Engineer, Rajputana, who besides the duties of Famine Secretary, which he carried on in addition to his own, found time to do much valuable inspection work.

Mr. H. R. C. Dobbs, C.I.E., who as First Assistant and subsequently Famine Commissioner was invaluable in the earlier stages of the famine.

Major L. Impey, J.A., who succeeded Mr. Dobbs as Famine Commissioner in January and held the post till April. He then took charge of one of the Agencies where the famine was most severe, *viz.*, the Eastern Rajputana States, where he continued to do useful work in the same direction.

Captain A. B. Drummond, J.A., whose work in the Karauli State has been alluded to above.

Captain A. B. Minchin, C.I.E., whose organization of the arrangements in Ajmer was very successful.

Rai Bahadur Pundit Sukhdeo Pershad, C. I. E.

Rai Bahadur Shyam Sundar Lall, C. I. E.

Pandit Girdhari Lall.

These three Officers showed much zeal and judgment in the famine administration in Marwar, Kishangarh and Bharatpur, respectively.

130. Among Public Works Officers, I should like to mention specially the energy and ability of Mr. Judd in Bharatpur, Mr. Stotherd in Jaipur and Rai Bahadur Sham Nath, Executive Engineer of the Ajmer Provincial Division.

131. The Famine Secretary has also brought to notice the excellent work done by Mr. J. F. Vaz, in charge of the Head-quarters Famine Office.

E. G. COLVIN,

*Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana,
and Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara*

MOUNT ABU,

The 9th May 1907.

APPENDIX I TO PART II.

Showing weekly numbers on famine relief in Ajmer-Merwara.

WEEK ENDING	DISTRICT.	RELIEF WORKS.			GRATUITOUS RELIEF.			GRAND TOTAL.
		Workers.	Dependants.	Total.	Poor-houses or Kitchens	Village doles and other relief.	Total.	
9th September 1905	Merwara.	11,830	1,167	12,997	..	..	..	12,997
16th " "	"	8,308	1,972	10,280	..	..	..	10,280
23rd " "	"	9,500	2,112	11,612	..	..	..	11,612
30th " "	"	10,677	3,231	13,911	..	803	803	14,714
7th October "	"	10,688	3,416	14,104	..	1,331	1,331	15,435
14th " "	"	9,871	3,503	13,374	..	1,111	1,111	14,485
21st " "	"	9,179	2,978	12,157	..	1,226	1,226	13,383
28th " "	Ajmer	2,596	823	3,419	..	..	..	3,419
	Merwara	8,113	2,750	11,172	..	1,288	1,288	12,460
	Total	11,009	3,572	14,581	..	1,288	1,288	15,869
4th November "	Ajmer	3,335	1,278	4,613	..	521	521	5,134
	Merwara	7,897	2,603	10,500	..	1,322	1,322	11,822
	Total	11,232	3,881	15,113	..	1,843	1,843	16,956
11th " "	Ajmer	5,431	2,121	7,552	..	818	818	8,370
	Merwara	8,009	2,655	10,664	..	1,407	1,407	12,071
	Total	13,440	4,776	18,216	..	2,225	2,225	20,441
18th " "	Ajmer	6,777	2,614	9,391	..	977	977	10,368
	Merwara	8,639	2,951	11,590	..	1,483	1,483	13,073
	Total	15,416	5,565	20,981	..	2,460	2,460	23,441
25th " "	Ajmer	8,202	3,067	11,269	..	881	881	12,150
	Merwara	9,023	3,078	12,101	..	1,587	1,587	13,688
	Total	17,225	6,145	23,370	..	2,468	2,468	25,838
2nd December "	Ajmer	9,506	3,566	13,072	..	1,073	1,073	14,145
	Merwara	9,520	3,281	12,801	..	1,712	1,712	14,513
	Total	19,026	6,847	25,873	..	2,785	2,785	28,658
9th " "	Ajmer	11,036	4,206	15,242	..	1,086	1,086	16,328
	Merwara	10,119	3,452	13,571	..	1,821	1,821	15,392
	Total	21,155	7,658	28,813	..	2,907	2,907	31,720
16th " "	Ajmer	12,318	4,733	17,051	..	1,121	1,121	18,172
	Merwara	10,501	3,478	13,979	..	1,972	1,972	15,951
	Total	22,819	8,211	31,030	..	3,093	3,093	34,123
23rd " "	Ajmer	13,197	5,030	18,227	..	1,231	1,231	19,458
	Merwara	10,747	3,571	14,318	..	2,061	2,061	16,379
	Total	23,944	8,601	32,545	..	3,292	3,292	35,837
30th " "	Ajmer	12,772	4,731	17,503	..	1,293	1,293	18,796
	Merwara	11,005	3,591	14,596	..	2,202	2,202	16,798
	Total	23,777	8,322	32,099	..	3,495	3,495	35,594

APPENDIX I TO PART II. (continued).

Showing Weekly numbers on Famine Relief in Ajmer-Merwara.

WEEK ENDING.	District.	RELIEF WORKS.			GRATUITOUS RELIEF.			GRAND TOTAL.
		Workers.	Dependants.	Total.	Poor-houses or Kitchens.	Village doles and other relief.	Total.	
6th January 1906	Ajmer	12,936	4,620	17,556	..	1,282	1,282	18,837
	Merwara	10,988	3,451	14,439	..	2,275	2,275	16,714
	Total	23,924	8,080	32,004	..	3,557	3,557	35,651
13th " "	Ajmer	12,719	4,633	17,352	..	1,277	1,277	18,629
	Merwara	11,103	3,445	14,548	..	2,326	2,326	16,874
	Total	23,822	8,078	31,900	..	3,603	3,603	25,503
20th " "	Ajmer	13,011	4,750	17,761	..	1,191	1,191	18,955
	Merwara	12,836	3,927	16,763	..	2,391	2,391	19,157
	Total	25,847	8,677	34,524	..	3,585	3,585	38,142
27th " "	Ajmer	11,218	5,187	16,405	..	1,201	1,201	20,630
	Merwara	14,653	4,562	19,215	..	2,451	2,451	21,666
	Total	25,871	9,749	35,620	..	3,655	3,655	42,305
3rd February "	Ajmer	15,388	5,001	20,389	..	1,201	1,201	22,193
	Merwara	16,309	5,091	21,403	..	2,523	2,523	23,926
	Total	31,697	10,095	41,792	..	3,727	3,727	46,119
10th " "	Ajmer	16,756	5,915	22,671	..	1,223	1,223	23,894
	Merwara	18,293	5,630	23,923	..	2,626	2,626	26,549
	Total	35,049	11,545	46,594	..	3,849	3,849	50,113
17th " "	Ajmer	17,540	6,182	23,722	..	1,232	1,232	24,954
	Merwara	19,629	5,953	25,582	..	2,675	2,675	28,257
	Total	37,169	12,135	49,304	..	3,907	3,907	53,211
24th " "	Ajmer	17,550	6,280	23,830	..	1,225	1,225	25,055
	Merwara	20,271	5,998	26,272	..	2,726	2,726	28,998
	Total	37,821	12,278	50,102	..	3,951	3,951	54,053
3rd March "	Ajmer	19,163	6,181	25,344	..	1,212	1,212	26,556
	Merwara	20,945	6,161	27,106	..	2,801	2,801	29,907
	Total	40,108	12,342	52,450	..	4,016	4,016	56,466
10th " "	Ajmer	17,813	6,178	23,991	..	1,251	1,251	25,242
	Merwara	20,297	5,981	26,278	..	2,821	2,821	29,099
	Total	38,110	12,159	50,269	..	4,075	4,075	54,344
17th " "	Ajmer	18,169	6,111	24,280	..	1,281	1,281	25,561
	Merwara	19,550	5,585	25,135	..	2,787	2,787	27,922
	Total	37,719	11,696	49,415	..	4,071	4,071	53,486
24th " "	Ajmer	17,540	5,915	23,455	..	1,282	1,282	24,737
	Merwara	19,317	5,111	24,428	..	2,752	2,752	27,180
	Total	36,857	11,026	47,883	..	4,031	4,031	51,914

APPENDIX I TO PART II. (continued).

Showing weekly numbers on Famine Relief in Ajmer-Merwara.

WEEK ENDING	District.	RELIEF WORKS.			GRATUITOUS RELIEF.			GRAND TOTAL
		Workers.	Dependants.	Total.	Poor-houses or Kitchens.	Village doles and other relief.	Total.	
31st March 1906	Ajmer	15,515	5,317	20,732	..	1,250	1,250	21,982
	Merwara	17,808	4,959	22,767	..	2,518	2,518	25,285
	Total	33,323	10,176	43,499	..	3,768	3,768	47,267
7th April "	Ajmer	11,786	3,997	15,783	..	1,227	1,227	17,010
	Merwara	16,903	4,655	21,558	..	2,469	2,469	24,027
	Total	28,689	8,652	37,341	..	3,696	3,696	41,037
14th " "	Ajmer	9,501	3,110	12,611	..	1,203	1,203	13,814
	Merwara	17,469	4,872	22,341	..	2,278	2,278	24,619
	Total	26,970	7,982	34,952	..	3,481	3,481	38,433
21st " "	Ajmer	8,015	2,551	10,566	..	1,202	1,202	11,768
	Merwara	16,379	4,610	21,019	..	2,278	2,278	23,297
	Total	24,394	7,161	31,555	..	3,480	3,480	35,035
28th " "	Ajmer	5,981	1,793	7,774	..	1,183	1,183	8,957
	Merwara	14,691	4,165	18,856	..	2,153	2,153	21,012
	Total	20,672	5,958	26,630	..	3,336	3,336	30,000
5th May "	Ajmer	6,660	1,955	8,615	..	1,173	1,173	9,788
	Merwara	15,205	4,316	19,521	..	2,014	2,014	21,535
	Total	21,865	6,271	28,136	..	3,217	3,217	31,353
12th " "	Ajmer	7,035	2,113	9,148	..	1,161	1,161	10,309
	Merwara	15,724	4,499	20,223	..	1,893	1,893	22,116
	Total	22,759	6,612	29,371	..	3,054	3,054	32,425
19th " "	Ajmer	6,750	2,038	8,788	..	1,150	1,150	9,938
	Merwara	16,150	4,657	20,807	..	1,657	1,657	22,464
	Total	22,900	6,695	29,595	..	2,807	2,807	32,402
26th " "	Ajmer	7,088	2,124	9,212	..	1,011	1,011	10,223
	Merwara	16,226	4,787	21,013	..	1,604	1,604	22,617
	Total	23,314	6,911	30,225	..	2,615	2,615	32,840
2nd June "	Ajmer	7,287	2,194	9,481	..	1,133	1,133	10,614
	Merwara	17,506	4,974	22,480	..	1,581	1,581	24,061
	Total	24,793	7,168	31,961	..	2,714	2,714	34,675
9th " "	Ajmer	7,576	2,292	9,868	..	1,117	1,117	10,985
	Merwara	18,212	5,300	23,512	..	1,604	1,604	25,116
	Total	25,788	7,592	33,380	..	2,721	2,721	36,101
16th " "	Ajmer	6,950	2,174	9,124	..	1,111	1,111	10,235
	Merwara	18,627	5,410	24,037	..	1,616	1,616	25,653
	Total	25,577	7,584	33,161	..	2,727	2,727	35,888

APPENDIX II TO PART II.

Showing Comparative Statistics for the Famine years 1899-1900, 1901-02 and 1905-06.

	AJMER-MERWARA.			NATIVE STATES.		
	1899-1900.	1901-02.	1905-06.	1899-1900.	1901-02.	1905-06.
1. Area affected ...	2,710	641	2,710	127,541	48,957	34,447
2. Population of do.	542,358	109,459	476,912	11,741,162	2,223,709	4,916,706
3. Number of units relieved in all ways...	37,991,000	3,425,000	11,928,000	116,016,000	8,934,000	12,714,000
4. Maximum number on relief during any week ...	155,051	30,446	56,796	533,831	51,269	62,974
5. Percentage of do. to total population.	28	27	12	4	2	1
6. Percentage of gratuitously relieved to total relieved ...	32	23	31	25	15	16
7. Total expenditure on direct relief ...	Rs. 35,16,000	Rs. 2,25,000	Rs. (a) 9,65,000	Rs. 1,03,69,000	Rs. 8,40,000	Rs. 14,76,000
8. Units relieved per rupee ...	10	14	12	11	10	(b) 8
9. Revenue suspended and remitted ...	Rs. 5,00,000	Rs. 1,34,000	Rs. 4.45,000	Rs. 75,85,000	Rs. 14,65,000	Rs. 55,02,000
10. Loans and advances.	Rs. 4,82,000	Rs. 21,000	Rs. 2,74,000	Rs. 24,24,000	Rs. 9,28,000	Rs. 9,35,000
11. Lowest price of food-grain in seers per rupee ...	11 $\frac{3}{4}$	18	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	21	(c) 18
12. Highest do. ...	9	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 $\frac{3}{4}$	(d) 5	10	9 $\frac{3}{4}$

(a) Exclusive of Rs. 32,463 spent on emigration depots.

(b) The high incidence during 1905-06 is due to the fact that works in Bharatpur were conducted on the modified contract system and in Mewar on the piece-work system.

(c) Prices in Bundi have not been taken into account as they were influenced by the Darbar's embargo on exports.

(d) This was the price of the cheapest grain at Dungarpur, just before the monsoon broke, the scarcity of grain having been accentuated by the difficulties of transport.

APPENDIX G.

Statement showing Famine Expenditure upto July 1900.

Months.	Civil Works, including wells, &c.	Relief Works under P. W. D.	Railway Earthwork.	Gratuitous Relief.	Food-grain to Cultivators Khad.	Purchase for Bullocks, Seed and Implements.	Famine allowance given to State servants.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
November 1899	...	...	...	4,592	...	...	...	...	1,792
December " "	...	...	...	2,889	...	...	...	...	2,888
January 1900	Shown in February	...	Shown in February	6,009	...	...	...	...	6,009
February " "	81,696	...	14,929	11,417	...	...	...	...	1,08,042
March " "	46,174	26,175	7,071	13,392	42,339	...	...	...	1,53,451
April " "	43,059	25,450	14,000	13,117	...	...	...	...	95,626
May " "	43,059	12,500	30,000	14,968	...	1,30,000	...	...	2,30,527
June " "	1,696	350	40,000	22,548	...	55,000	...	...	1,19,594
July " "	1,696	2,332	40,000	27,100	...	...	...	1,391	72,469
Deficit	31,496	...	...	31,173	...	...	9,721	...	75,360
Total	3,18,983	...	1,46,000	1,48,104	42,339	1,85,000	9,721	1,391	8,51,524
August 1900	...	...	30,000	70,000	...	...	...	...	1,00,000
Grand Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,51,524

JHALAWAR.

The famine in Jhalawar was less severe than in Kotah and at first affected the Tahsils of Patan and Pachpahar only. Subsequently it extended though in a lesser degree of severity to Gangdhar, while in the Tahsils of Awar and Dug the condition of affairs did not get beyond the "scarcity" stage. The course run by the famine in Jhalawar was to some extent similar to, though much milder in degree than in the neighbouring

Months.	Works.	Gratuitous.	Total.
November 1899 ...	400	250	650
December " ...	700	800	1,500
January 1900 ...	700	800	1,500
February " ...	2,351	2,127	4,478
March " ...	2,583	1,692	4,275
April " ...	3,712	1,443	5,155
May " ...	3,597	2,739	6,277
June " ...	4,177	2,473	6,650
July " ...	1,678	2,781	4,459
August " ...	1,725	1,299	3,024
September " ...	218	603	821

State of Kotah, but a perusal of the figures given in the margin show this difference that whereas the numbers on Gratuitous Village Relief rose enormously in Kotah during the months of August and September they fell in almost the same proportion in Jhalawar, with the result that in September there

were only 853 persons on relief in the whole State.

The methods of relief were in all respects save one precisely similar in both States, and as the Diwan has given all the necessary details in his report any repetition of the same would be tedious. It will suffice if I say a few words about the one method of relief found in Jhalawar and not in Kotah, *namely*, the State grain shops. These shops were, in the first instance, opened to State employes only, but in the month of June they were nominally opened to the general public and have remained so ever since.

Methods of Relief.

I say nominally because if the Darbar had sold grain at really favourable rates to the public, they would have had to import far more grain than they actually did. There is no doubt that State employes were sold grain at most favourable rates, and that they benefitted largely by the arrangement, but that any real benefit accrued to the public at large is more than doubtful.

The Diwan claims that the opening of the State grain shops kept

Months.	Kotah.	Jhalawar.
	Srs. Ch.	Srs. Ch.
1. January 1900 ...	8 0	7 5
2. February " ...	7 11	7 0
3. March " ...	7 17	7 3
4. April " ...	7 12	6 8
5. May " ...	7 10	7 12
6. June " ...	7 3	7 4
7. July " ...	7 7	7 0
8. August " ...	8 1	7 11
9. September " ...	6 4	7 8

the prices down, but a comparison of the prevailing rates at Kotah where no State grain shops existed, and Jhalawar (*vide margin*) will speedily dispel this idea. Experience had shown that whenever a State attempts any interference with trade more harm than good usually results.

The Jhalawar Darbar itself went through this experience at the beginning of the famine when an endeavour was made to arbitrarily settle the rate at which Bannias should sell the grain. The episode is noticed in the Diwan's report so that it is unnecessary to repeat the story. Fortunately wiser counsels prevailed and the Darbar was induced to withdraw from the position it had taken up before any harm was done.

Communica-
tions.

The Road between Atru Railway Station and Jhalrapatan is of much the same quality and description as that which connects Baran with Kotah. The great bulk of the Wheat and other commodities for Jhalrapatan are conveyed along this road in carts, and it is a matter of some concern to the Jhalawar State that it should be in good order more especially as there is no likelihood of any Railway being extended in this direction.

Unfortunately the entire road, with the exception of two miles, lies in Kotah territory, and it is not possible for Jhalawar to take any action towards improving this its most direct and nearest means of communication with the outside world on its own initiative. Perceiving this I endeavoured some months ago to bring the two States to an agreement by which Jhalawar was to pay for $\frac{1}{3}$ of the road: while she was to advance the money for the remaining $\frac{2}{3}$ free of interest to Kotah, the latter State undertaking to construct the road, to be responsible for keeping it in repair, and to repay the construction loan in 4 years by four equal instalments. Kotah is quite willing to fall in with this arrangement, but the Jhalawar Durbar has hitherto found itself unable to rise above the petty feeling of jealousy existing between the two States and at present prefers to remain cut off from Railway communication for 4 months in the year rather than incur expenditure on the construction of a road which, however, much it may benefit the State and the people yet runs through the territories of another State. I hope, however, that wiser counsels may eventually prevail and that the road may be taken in hand. There is yet another road in the State which should undoubtedly be metalled, *namely*, the road connecting Jhalrapatan with the Tahsils of Pachpahar, Awar, Dug and Gangdhar. This road is 70 miles in length and 8 miles is already metalled, leaving 62 still to be done. As the State of Jhalawar consists entirely of a slice of territory known as the Chaumahla, in which the above-mentioned Tahsils are situated, the making of this single road would link up all the Tahsils with the capital which would be a great advantage.

Private
Charity.

At the commencement of the famine the Raj Rana of Jhalawar opened a Poor-house at his own expense, but this was subsequently amalgamated with the Chhaoni Poor-house. On the 12th July His Highness convened a meeting of Sindars and Seths for the purpose of raising subscription for the medicines, hospital comforts and blankets for the poor, a sum of Rs. 3,386 was subscribed (*rub* list attached). No other instances of private charity in the Jhalawar State were brought to my notice.

KOTAH,
12th October 1900.

C. G. F. FAGAN,
Political Agent.

**List of subscription to the Medical comforts, Blankets. &c., Relief
Fund.—Jhalawar State.**

No.	Subscribers.	Amount.
		Rs.
1	His Highness the Raj Rana of Jhalawar	1,000
2	Major C. G. F. Fagan, Political Agent, Kotah	30
3	Lieutenant C. A. James, Famine Officer, Kotah Agency	25
4	R. H. Tickell, Esq., State Engineer, Kotah and Jhalawar States	30
5	Major P. J. Lumsden, I. M. S., Agency Surgeon, Kotah	25
6	Kaka Chatarsal, Jagirdar	400
7	Pandit Parmanand Chaturvedi, B.A., Rai Bahadar, Dewan of the State	400
8	Seth Lal Chand, Treasurer	151
9	Dhabai Har Lal, Jagirdar	150
10	Pandit Chintaman, Tahsildar of Patan	100
11	Thakar Unrao Singh, Superintendent Mohtajan	100
12	Prohat Chaturbhuj	100
13	Khan Sahib Sheikh Subhan, Bakhshi Fouj	75
14	Dhabai Ram Chandar, Hakim Dewani	60
15	Pandit Bhola Nath Dube, B.A., Mir Munshi Durbar Office	50
16	Seth Narsingh Das, Munsarim Kothar	50
17	Babu Ram Lal, Assistant Surgeon	50
18	Lala Debi Lal, Munsarim Zanani Deorhi	40
19	Lala Mitthan Lal, Munib, Daftar Sadar	35
20	Mir Buniad Ali, Hakim Foujdari	35
21	Babu Nabi Ahmed	35
22	Lala Ram Chandar, late Tahsildar	30
23	Munshi Kali Charan, Jagirdar	30
24	Sheikh Ali Bahadar, Munsarim Karkhanajat	30
25	Sah Suraj Lal, Munsarim Toshakhana	25
26	Pandit Gobind Lal, do.	25
27	Pardhan Chandan Lal, Jagirdar	25
28	Lala Harbaksh, Munib, Daftar Sadar	25
29	Pandit Manna Lal, Munsarim Zakat	25
30	Pandit Dhokar Rao Sapre, Munsarim Baggikhana	25
31	Hafiz Abdul Karim, Munsarim of Stables	25
32	Babu Amar Singh Superintendent Agriculture	25
33	Jotshi Kishen Lal	20
34	" Gya Lal	20
35	Thakar Bahadar Singh, Jagirdar	20
36	Ajitan Nand Lal Singh	20
37	Dhabai Kishen Lal	20
38	Wazir Mohommed Khan, late Nazim	15
39	Moulvi Safazzul Hussein, Munsarim Jail	15
40	Babu Bhyrub Chandar Mookerji, Head Clerk, Agency	15
41	Munshi Brij Lal, Mir Munshi, Agency Office	10
	Total Imperial, Rs. ...	3,386

INTRODUCTORY.

JHALAWAR STATE.

CHAPTER I.

The area of the New State of Jhalawar is 808·89 square miles, and the population, according to the Consus of 1891, is 1,50,807. The transfer of a number of officials and sepoys to Kotah in 1898 must have affected the population of the Chhaoni to a certain extent ; but the reduction in numbers could not have been great. For further details of the area and the population please see Statement A.

The prevailing castes are :—

Caste.	Numbers.	Ratio per 1,000 of total population.		
1. Brahmins ...	9,592	...	...	63
2. Rajputs ...	5,019	..	...	33
3. Sondhias ...	33,819	...	...	224
4. Gujars ...	5,808	...	...	39
5. Balais ...	10,789	...	...	71
6. Chamars ...	11,764	...	..	78

Of these the Rajputs and the Gujars predominate in the Tahsils of Patan and Gangdhar; the Sondhias are confined to the four Tahsils of the Chaumabla, while the Brahmins are spread equally over the whole of the State, and so are the Balais and the Chamars. Full details of the distribution of the castes are given in the Statement B.

The chief occupation of the rural population is agriculture, the people being either cultivators, or labourers who work at the farms of others. Jhalawar is an Opium-producing country ; and though good crops of Makka and Jowar are raised, in the best of seasons the grain-produce of Jhalawar does not suffice for the maintenance of its population, and to make up for the deficiency large quantities of food-grains have to be imported from outside. The accompanying statement will show that the average of yearly exports is only 37,739 maunds, while the average of imports amounts to 1,29,616 maunds, which is nearly four times the exports.

Only the Tahsils of Patan and of Pachpahar were affected at first. To these was subsequently added the Tahsil of Gangdhar, which, though not so badly affected as the Tahsils of Patan and of Pachpahar, may yet be considered to be within the famine area. The remaining two Tahsils of Awar and Dug were better circumstanced, and may be considered to be within the scarcity area. But the distinction is not very pronounced. Something as to the condition of the people may be learnt from the amount of the collections of Land Revenue. In Patan and Pachpahar the collections were only 30 per cent. of the Demand. In Gangdhar the amount of collections was a little over 50 per cent. of the Demand; while in the Tahsils of Awar and Dug the collections amounted to over 75 per cent. of the Demand. The ratio of the number of deaths to the total population may also afford some evidence of the amount of distress prevailing. In Patan and Pachpahar the deaths from starvation and

other causes amounted to some 7 or 8 per cent. of the total population of the Tahsils, while in Awar and Dug the ratio of deaths to the population did not exceed 2 and 1 per cent. respectively. In Gangdhar also the percentage of deaths was only 2. It is true that the statistics of the Famine mortality received from the different Thanas are not very reliable; but yet they may safely be taken for rough approximations.

The area and population of the affected area are given below :—

<i>Affected Area.</i>	<i>Area in Sq. miles.</i>	<i>Population (1891).</i>
Patan Tahsil (excluding the Chhaoni and the City of Patan) ...	... 150	... 17,000
Pachpahar ...	... 131	... 18,000
Portion of Suket ...	... 58	... 8,000
Gangdhar ...	... 187	... 30,000
Total ...	526	73,000
<i>Scarcity Area.</i>		
The Chhaoni Jhalrapatan ...	... 927	... 23,363
The City of Patan ...	... 367	... 10,783
Awar Tahsil ...	... 80	... 15,755
Dug „ ...	... 168	... 26,206
Kirpapur ...	... 13.75	... Deserted.

CHAPTER II.

BRIEF ACCOUNT OF PREVIOUS FAMINES.

The account of the previous Famines as summarised by Colonel Abott, in his Settlement Report, is given below :—

“There are no reliable famine statistics, and the scanty information obtained has been derived from memoranda recording the decrease of Land Revenue and from stories told by old inhabitants of the sufferings from this cause. From these memoranda we learn that in A. D. 1846, 1855 and 1862, the State lost Revenue.

“The causes of distress in 1846, and 1862 are not given, but that of 1855 is ascribed to floods and blight.”

“To judge by the amount of revenue lost, on none of these occasions could the distress have been great or general, the highest loss, that of 1855, not amounting to more than 2 per cent.”

“The year 1865-66 is remembered as a bad one for there were heavy rains in December 1865, and January and February 1866 followed in March by rain, hail, east winds, and cloudy skies, which continued to do much damage both to the autumn harvest and to the young spring crops.”

“90. The Rajputana Famine of 1868 is said to have been lightly felt, except in the Shahabad district, where local accounts state that there

was some loss of life. There was a short rainfall in August, the autumn harvest was, therefore, a failure, but as the spring crops were aided by winter rains, there was a pretty fair outturn. The State is said to have granted Rs. 25,000 for relief of the distressed and a similar amount, it is said, was contributed by the Seths of Jhalaraputan. The relief seems to have taken the form of promiscuous charity. The short rainfall of 1877 caused a little distress in the western portion of Central Jhalawar and the Shahabad district, as the Kharif crop was almost lost, and the Rabi was much below the average, a few small Relief Works were undertaken, and food supplied to a limited number of people, but these measures were required more for the immigrants from North-West Rajputana than for the inhabitants of the place. The above meagre record gives but little account of the amount of distress endured on relief afforded, and none of the loss of life sustained. The fact that Jhalawar has been so happily exempt from severe famines is largely due to its fortunate geographical position, as it rarely suffers from droughts, and is placed between fertile Malwa, and grain producing Kotah."

The last Famine except the present one we had in 1896-97. The prospects of the Kharif crop, at the commencement of the season, were very good. Up till August we had copious and timely rain, and everything promised well: but the total failure of rain in the month of September altogether changed the state of things. The Makka, which is an early crop, was tolerably good, and in places where it had suffered to some extent, it had been owing to too much, and not to too little rain. The Jowar crop, however, which is the mainstay of the people in this country, and which so much depends on late rains, did suffer a great deal. The dry and scorching winds of September caused the plants to wither, except in very favourable situations, and though the dews in October did revive the plants a little, the crop, on the whole, was a failure. The following Rabi crop was also poor, and from April to September 1897 the prices of food-grains were abnormally high (for details please see the Statement of Prices). As a relief measure the State temporarily raised the pay of Sepoys and other low-paid employes, and distributed cooked food to the old and infirm who were unable to do any work.

The expenditure incurred on this account is given below :—

(1) Raising the pay of Sepoys and other low-			
paid employes for 3 months at the rate			
of Re. 1 a month ...	...	...	Rs. 21,248
(2) Distribution of cooked food to the poor ...	„	759	
Total Cost ...			Rs. 22,007

The sum of Rs. 25,000 was advanced to the grain-dealers of the Chhaoni to enable them to import grain here. The fact that the Land Revenue collections did not suffer in any way shows that the amount of real distress must have been very little indeed. The accounts for the year 1896-97 show that out of a total demand of Rs. 13,22,233, on account of Land Revenues, the sum of Rs. 12,48,052 was actually collected, leaving an outstanding balance of only Rs. 74,181, and that the sum of Rs. 28,129 was collected on account of arrears for previous years.

CHAPTER III.

PREVIOUS HARVESTS AND RAINFALL.

Kharif of 1898.—In 1898 we had very good and timely rains, and the Kharif of that year was the best on record; so much so that in October and November 1898, Makka and Jowar were selling at 40 and 30 seers a Jhalawar Rupee respectively, the average prices being only 25 for Makka and 22 for Jowar.

Rabi of 1899.—The following Rabi crop was also good, and from January to June 1899 the prices of food-grains were considerably lower than the average (for details please see the Statement of Prices). So up to the commencement of the rainy season of 1899 there was absolutely no cause for anxiety.

Kharif of 1899.—The monsoon broke early, and the rainfall during June, and the first week of July was considerably more than the normal average (*vide* Statement). We had some more rain in the third week of July, after which there was practically no rainfall. The failure of the rains in August ruined the Makka crop, and the prices of food-grains began to go up at once. The change was very sudden indeed. Jowar and Wheat, which were selling at 28 and 16 seers a Jhalawar Rupee in July, began to sell at 14 and 12 seers respectively in August. But as yet there were some hopes for the Jowar crop.

These hopes were kept up by the cloudy weather and occasional light showers during September; but when that month passed without any rain worth the name, the prices rose again, and in October 1899, we find Jowar and Wheat selling at about 10 and 7½ seers a Jhalawar Rupee respectively. An early cessation of the rains had also ruined the grass-crop and the want of fodder for cattle began to be felt everywhere.

Rabi Crop of 1900.—For want of moisture in the soil, the sowings of the Rabi crop were very much limited, and then there were no winter rains. The result was, therefore, very poor; and the total failure of both the Kharif and the Rabi crops brought on the unprecedented famine of 1899-1900.

As has been mentioned above this State is not a grain producing country, and for its supply of food-grains has to depend upon other States. The average yearly imports amount to 1,29,616 maunds, while the exports are only 37,739 maunds, or little more than one-quarter of the imports. In 1898-99 the harvests were so plentiful that the exports very nearly equalled the imports, being 87,235 (exports), and 93,069 (imports) respectively. In 1899-1900 the total failure of both the crops necessitated very large imports which amounted to 1,68,240 maunds, while the exports dwindled down to only 9,278 maunds. For further details please see Statement of Exports and Imports, and also a Chart, comparing the two years, 1898-99 and 1899-1900 month by month. The amount of grain imported during the two months immediately preceding the rains (*i.e.* Jeth and Asarh) was just one-third of the total quantity imported during the year 1899-1900.

CHAPTER IV.

CHRONOLOGICAL NARRATIVE OF THE COURSE OF THE
FAMINE FROM COMMENCEMENT TO CLOSE.

This Famine may be said to commence from the month of August 1899 when the failure of the Makka crop for want of rain, suddenly raised, the prices of food-grains, so much so that Jowar and Wheat, which were selling at 28 and 16 seers per Jhalawar Rupee, began to sell at 14 and 12 seers per rupee respectively. The total failure of rains in September and October brought on the collapse of the Jowar crop, and the famine prices began to prevail.

An early cessation of the rains had also ruined the grass-crop, and the want of fodder for cattle began to be felt everywhere.

Meanwhile emigrants from the Western States of Rajputana began to come. The majority passed on to Central India but a considerable number still remained. At first these emigrants came in small batches, but soon the numbers became very large, and the immense herds of cattle which accompanied them consumed all the roadside grass and other available fodder, and thereby added considerably to the difficulties of the residents of this place who were making hard struggles to save themselves and their cattle from starvation. To help these homeless wanderers the Durbar ordered parched or bodied grain to be distributed to them gratis. The construction of a Bund across the Khandyo Nullah, running between the Chhaoni and the City of Patan, was opened as a Relief Work, which has up till lately been affording employment to a large number of persons daily. The Kembal Library at the Chhaoni, though commenced as an ordinary work, did none the less employ a large number of people throughout the famine. Many Marwaris (emigrants), moreover, found employment in collecting Pala-Bush, or in cutting grass for the State. In this way the months of September, October and November passed. In December the distress became more pronounced. So the Durbar caused a Poor-house to be opened at the Chhaoni, and another at the City of Patan, where cooked food was distributed to the inmates and they were also supplied with necessary clothing. An orphanage was opened for the benefit of such children as had lost their parents and had no one to look after them. At the same time another Poor-house was opened at the Chhaoni by His Highness who defrayed its cost from his own pocket. This Poor-house was subsequently, at the recommendation of the Famine Commissioner, amalgamated with the Chhaoni Poor-house. At the same time necessary measures were adopted to put down the famine crimes, the number of which had begun to increase in consequence of high prices of food-grains. A Mounted Officer, with six Sowars, was ordered to patrol the Patan Tahsil, and another, with 15 Sowars, was sent on a similar duty to the Chaumabla.

Guards of armed Sipoys were stationed at the villages where there were large stores of grains belonging to Sahukars and others. Early in Januar 1900 I paid a visit to the Chaumabla, and found that though

in consequence of the failure of the Kharif crop there was more or less distress everywhere, there was as yet no famine in the Chaumahla. The following is an extract from the letter which, on my return from the Chaumahla, I addressed to the Political Agent :—

“ 8. I have just been through the Chaumahla, from what I have seen of the people there I have no hesitation in saying that there is no famine anywhere in the Chaumahla. The accompanying Statement (*vide* Statement) will show that, in spite of the deficiency of water, the people have managed to sow a very good percentage of the Rabi crop. This they were enabled to do by sinking and clearing a large number of wells and Oris, for which they received large advances from the State. Even in Pachpahar the worst of all the Chaumahla Tahsils, in this respect, the irrigated Rabi sowings amount to nearly one-third of what they were in Sambat 1955. The condition of the Patan Tahsil is similar to that of Pachpahar, the irrigated Rabi sowings amounting to a little over one-third of the previous year. But, with the exception of a few bighas in Patan, there is no unirrigated Rabi anywhere. The crop (Rabi) as sown this year consists chiefly of Barley, which will be fit for use in about two months, and in some cases even before that. The outturn of the Kharif crop has been scanty, except in Gangdhar, and some villages of Dug and Awar Tahsils. Some of the poor people eat bread prepared from a mixture of corn-flour and ground wild *Ber*; but this they do more or less every year. So the use of the wild *Ber* cannot be taken as an evidence of any abnormal condition of the people. There is no sickness anywhere in the State, and the general health of the people may be considered as good.”

“ 5. There have been a few deaths among the Marwaris and other outsiders who had been long starving before they came here : but so far as the people of this State are concerned starvation and famine are quite unknown as yet. Grain is abundant everywhere, and His Highness has further encouraged importation by removing customs dues payable on grain imported into the Chaumahla Tahsils. But still there is some distress on account of very high prices of food-grains ; more so in a few isolated villages, where there is no Rabi, and where Kharif crop has entirely failed. It is especially for these people that Relief Works are being provided by the State. In some villages in Patan and Pachpahar Tahsils water is scarce, and later on water famine may be apprehended. In places where Kharif crop has failed entirely there is scarcity of fodder also. Though fodder is abundant nowhere, the people have somehow managed, so that their cattle have not suffered much as yet. On the whole, the condition of this State is not such as to cause any anxiety.”

Later on the construction of a Bund at Kishanpura, some four miles from the Chhaoni, and of another Bund at Hanutia, a village in the Tahsil of Pachpahar, were opened as Relief Works. These were followed by a big Bund at Mundliakheri close to the City of Patan. At the same time Poor-houses were opened at Pachpahar, Awar, Dug and Gangdhar, where cooked food was given to the poor. These Tanks and the Poor-houses

have been affording relief to a large number of people, as also the number of minor Relief Works under the Tahsildars and other State officials.

While the State was doing all it could to relieve the distress, the Sahukars of Patan, and of the Chhaoni also distributed parched and boiled grain to the poor. But as their charity was indiscriminate and did more harm than good it had to be stopped. In March 1900 the prices of food-grains rose again, and showed a tendency for going up still higher. The Durbar thereupon decided to import grain from the North-Western Provinces, and to supply it at a cheap rate to the people. It is now eight months since this scheme was adopted, and the help which the Durbar has thus been able to render to the public has been very great. In May cholera appeared on the scene, and scared away the labourers from Relief Works. It continued, in a more or less severe form throughout the months of June and July, and added considerably to the ravages of famine. Early in June some rain fell in the Tahsil of Gangdhar; but the Kharif sowings done in consequence proved to be premature, and resulted in the loss of the seed sown. The unusual delay in the breaking of the monsoon caused great anxieties, and the prices of food-grains began to go up again. But in the second week of July the much desired rain did come at last, and since that time the condition of the people has been improving gradually. The large advances made by the State for supplying seed, bullocks, implements of husbandry, and food-grain have enabled the cultivators to tide over the difficulties, and to make extensive sowings of the Kharif crop—more than the average. The Makka crop is very nearly ready, and the Jowar crop will ripen soon. Preparations are now being made for Rabi sowings, and it is hoped that the Famine will soon be a thing of the past; though it will take a long time before its traces can disappear altogether.

CHAPTER X.

POOR-HOUSES.

It was in the month of September 1899, when travel-worn, weak, and half-starved emigrants from Jodhpur, Bikaner, and other States of Western Rajputana began to come here in large numbers that it was found necessary to start the system of giving gratuitous relief. Two officials were appointed to supervise the distribution of grain to these immigrants. At about 4 or 5 in the evening, by which time, the fresh arrivals for the day had practically ceased to come, all the immigrants who came to seek relief were seated in rows in an open plain, and grain was distributed to them in the presence of the said officials whose duty it was to see that each person received the proper quantity of the grain distributed. At first parched-grain was given; but it was soon found that the people, in general, preferred boiled grain as giving more sustenance. Although the Makka crop had failed, and the prospects of the Jowar crop were no better, and the prevailing prices of food-grains were very high; the local population as yet showed no signs of any kind of distress.

So the distribution of the grain was confined to the immigrants alone. This continued till the end of December 1899, when the distress increasing, it was found necessary to start regular Poor-houses. A Poor-house was started at the Chhaoni, and another at the city of Patan. At these Poor-houses cooked food was given to the inmates; and they were also supplied with necessary clothing. Later on a Poor-house was opened at the Chhaoni by His Highness, who defrayed its cost from his own pocket. Poor-houses were also started at Pachpahar, Awar, Dug and Gangdhar, where the poor were treated in the same manner as at the Head-quarters. Food was given twice daily, the rate of rations being 12 Chattaks of *Ata* and 2 Chattaks of *Dal* for an adult male, and 10 Chattaks of *Ata* and 2 Chattaks of *Dal* for an adult female; and the others in proportion to their requirements. Those who were weak, were given easily digested food such as *Dallia*, or Sago; while those suffering from any disease were under the charge of Hospital Assistants, and were supplied with diet and medicines according to their condition, and ailments. In the Chhaoni and Patan Poor-houses arrangements were made for providing work for such as were capable of doing it; those rather strong were sent to the Dhanwara or the Mundlakheri Tank, and there put to carry baskets of earth, while for those who were weak and old, light work, such as making mats and baskets, was provided inside the Poor-house compounds. The statements show the classification of the inmates of the Chhaoni and Patan Poor-houses according to the States to which they belonged. It will appear from the said statements that almost every big State was represented in these two Poor-houses. The people of the Kotah villages, lying close to the Chhaoni and Patan, found it especially convenient to resort to these Poor-houses; and though large batches of these were repeatedly transferred to the neighbouring Poor houses of the Kotah State, the numbers of the Kotah people in the Chhaoni and Patan Poor-houses, somehow or other, remained pretty constant. As to the people of Marwar large numbers of them lived in this State from the very commencement of the famine, some in the Poor-houses and some on the Relief Works; while a third portion led the life of wandering beggars. At one time every Tahsil was flooded with these people; but the stream of emigration passed on, leaving such as were weak, and sick and infirm behind. It was these last who found refuge in various Poor-houses and helped to increase the list of mortality; for no food or attention could save a certain proportion of them.

With regard to the people of Jhalawar itself, I am glad to say, that they are not known to have gone elsewhere to seek relief. Those who did stand in need of relief of this sort found it in the Poor-houses provided by the State for the purpose; while the others were helped with suitable advances of grain and money to carry on their business, and thus prevented from being compelled by circumstances to leave their homes, and to go to other States in search of the means of livelihood. I think the numbers of this sort of temporary emigrants from a State may be taken as a good test, if not of the amount of distress prevailing in that State at any rate of the adequacy or otherwise of the means of relief provided by it.

THE CHHAONI POOR-HOUSE.

The Chhaoni Poor-house was situated just outside the town, to the south-east of it, in a large quadrangular masonry building known as the Manautidar's Sarai. Close to the Sarai are the Parade Ground and the Garden called Guruji-ka-Bagh, on the other side of which lies the Dhanwara Tank. For a Poor-house a better building could hardly be found. Along the four walls of the building were rows of rooms having verandas in front, with a big open space in the centre. The poor were housed in these rooms and verandas, and the empty lines close by, which at one time belonged to the Bahadur Paltan Sipahis, were used for the patients pertaining to the Poor-house.

The Poor-house was placed in charge of a Committee, consisting of the following members:—

- (1) Lala Debi Lal, Munsarim of Gardens.
- (2) Nand Lal Singh, Ajitan of the Paltan.
- (3) Pandit Chaju Ram, Inspector of Schools.

Later on Lala Tibeni Sahai, Sarishtedar of the Revenue Department, was also put on the Committee. A Compounder, belonging to the Chhaoni Hospital, looked after the patients, and Assistant Surgeon, Ram Lal, paid daily visits to the Poor-house Hospital.

Admission.—The people who presented themselves at the Poor-house as applicants for admission were examined by one or more members of the Committee, who caused the names of all those who were considered incapable of doing any work owing to physical debility or illness, to be entered in the Poor-house Register; the rest were sent to be employed on the Relief Works at the Dhanwara Tank, which were in charge of one of the members of the Poor-house Committee. As to those who were found wandering about the town the Police had orders to take them to the Farjdar Mir Bunyad Ali, who employed them on the Relief Work under his charge, such as the Godown Talai, or sent them to the Poor-house, according as he did, or did not, consider them capable of doing any work.

Food.—As the materials were supplied by the Kothar (State Commissariat) there was no necessity to keep a store of them at the Poor-house. Every day's supply was received on the day preceeding. The flour, which was daily prepared at the Kothar, was of the best Cawnpore Wheat, and *Dal* and rice were also of good quality. No difficulty was ever experienced in getting these things from the Kothar in due time, or of proper quality. Vegetables were supplied from the State gardens, and fuel wood from the State gardens, or the Bagar; while milk and such other things required for the Poor-house were purchased by the Committee themselves.

The rations were 12 Chattaks of *Atta* and 2 Chattaks of *Dal*, with the necessary quantities of salt, condiments, vegetables and *Ghi*, for an adult male, and 10 Chattaks of *Atta* and 2 Chattaks of *Dal* for an adult

female. For boys and girls and for children and infants the quantity varied according to their requirements. (For full details please see the statement). For Hospital patients milk, and sago, and rice, and other things as prescribed by the Assistant Surgeon were given, in such quantities as were considered necessary.

Females whose number varied according to the number of the inmates of the Poor-house were engaged to cook food for the poor. *Chapattis* were prepared on iron plates called *Tawas*, and *Dal* and *Dalia* were prepared by being boiled in large pots. *Chapattis* were made of a size that each of them contained about $1\frac{1}{2}$ Chatack of *Atta*, so that an adult male received 8 *Chapattis*, boys 6, children, 4. A certain proportion had been found between the weight of raw *Atta* and cooked *Chapattis*, and this enabled a check as to the quantity of *Atta* received by each individual. A similar test was applied in the case of *Dal* and *Dalia*. But I may say that the poor were in reality given as much food as they could eat and digest, for instance, those working at the Dhanwara Tank were given two extra *Chapattis*, because they could digest more food than those who did not work.

Distribution of Food.—Food was distributed twice daily; once about 11 A.M. and again about 5. P.M. The poor were seated in rows in the open space in the centre of the building. Each had an earthen pot in which to receive the liquid food, such as *Dal* or *Dalia*, and another vessel for keeping water. The Darogha and Sipahis distributed *Chapattis*, and *Dal* and *Dalia* or rice in the presence of one or other member of the Committee. Minute watching was required to prevent some of the poor from secreting *Chapattis* on their persons, and selling them to outsiders when they could get an opportunity of so doing. Such is the love of money that even very thin and lean persons, who evidently have not had enough food for some time past, were found selling their rations to others. On the person of some of the poor whose emaciated bodies bore witness to long starvation were found pieces of silver and even gold ornaments of a value to buy food enough for many months, and yet the owner thereof preferred to go on starving and run the risk of death.

Although enough food was given to every inmate of the Poor-house, such was the avidity of the majority of them, that if they were allowed unlimited quantities of food they might have gone on eating and eating till their stomachs burst. Parents could not be trusted to sit too close to their children when taking their food. I have seen a number of mothers who were pretty strong, and yet their babies or children were mere skeletons. It was for this reason that little children were seated by themselves when taking their food, and their parents were not allowed to go to them till their meals were over.

Water.—The water-supply was good. The well in the Guruji's Garden was set apart for the use of the poor, and no water was allowed to be drawn for the purpose of watering the garden plants. The quality of the water in the well was kept pure by putting into it Permanganate of

Potash from time to time. The poor were washed as often as could be managed, and their clothes were washed also.

Clothing.—The poor were supplied with clothing from time to time. When the Poor-house was opened at the end of December 1899, it was mid-winter. So *kambals* (blankets) were distributed to the poor, and also coats. But it is a matter of pity that almost all the *kambals* so given disappeared in a very few days, and not a trace of them could be found anywhere. They had sold all their *kambals* and sold for a few annas or perhaps a few pice each. I could not understand then, and cannot understand even now, what it was which induced these persons to sell their clothing so cheap and to expose themselves to the bitter cold of mid-winter unless it was the greed of money. It was certainly not want of food, for they were inside the Poor-house, and were getting more than enough food every day. After this when clothing was distributed to the poor, Sipahis and Daroghas and all those connected with the Poor-house were made responsible for them, and by so doing the poor were prevented from selling away their clothing.

Medical.—It has already been stated that the empty lines, which were once occupied by the Bahadur Paltan were set apart for the use of the Poor-house patients. As these lines consist of a number of rooms once occupied by the Sipahis, they admirably served the purpose of a Hospital, and no difficulty was experienced in segregating lepers; and those suffering from small-pox. Assistant Surgeon, Ram Lal, visited the patients daily, and a Compounder lived there day and night, and looked after the health of the patients, and administered medicines to them. Any article of diet or medicine required by the Compounder or the Assistant Surgeon was supplied by the Poor-house Committee.

PATAN POOR-HOUSE.

Date.	Total inmates.	Jhalawat.	Kotah.	Udaipur.	Jodhpur.	Jaipur.	Indore.	Tonk.	Gwalior.	Bundi.	Kishangarh.	Bikaner.	Rajgarh.	Miscellaneous.
Jany. 1	586	68	64	214	40	16	116		61	11	5	8	6	1
" 2	578	65	61	210	46	16	113	2	61	11	5	8	6	1
" 3	641	61	62	198	44	11	111	2	26	8	4	8	6	1
" 4	586	61	61	197	41	11	104	12	26	8	4	8	6	1
" 5	533	61	61	195	44	11	107	12	26	8	4	8	6	1
" 6	526	61	61	192	44	11	101	12	25	7	4	8	6	1
" 7	414	51	52	178	33	9	82	12	14	7	4	6	5	1
" 8	429	48	49	168	32	9	84	11	11	5	4	6	5	1
" 9	438	48	51	170	36	9	81	3	11	5	4	7	5	5
" 10	442	50	60	171	36	9	85	3	11	5	5	7	5	5
" 11	467	54	61	176	37	9	84	3	11	6	5	7	5	9
" 12	469	51	61	177	39	9	84	3	12	6	5	7	5	8
" 13	468	54	61	176	38	9	83	3	13	6	5	7	5	8
" 14	479	55	61	181	40	9	84	3	12	6	5	7	5	8
" 15	491	65	68	186	40	9	85	3	12	6	5	7	5	11
" 16	498	69	63	186	36	9	86	3	12	6	5	7	5	11
" 17	490	62	68	182	35	9	85	3	12	6	5	7	5	11
" 18	500	64	71	186	35	9	85	4	12	6	5	7	5	11
" 19	501	65	71	186	35	9	85	4	12	6	5	7	5	11
" 20	509	60	71	188	37	9	86	4	12	6	5	7	5	11
" 21	512	70	71	189	38	9	85	4	12	6	5	7	5	11
" 22	526	75	70	193	40	9	87	4	12	7	5	7	5	11
" 23	517	78	78	194	49	9	88	4	12	7	5	7	5	11
" 24	550	83	77	193	49	9	89	4	12	7	5	7	5	11
" 25	556	77	84	193	19	9	93	1	12	7	5	7	5	11
" 26	572	81	90	197	49	9	97	4	12	7	5	10	5	13
" 27	591	87	98	194	49	10	97	4	11	7	5	10	5	13
" 28	671	89	103	217	60	10	106	4	11	7	5	10	5	14
" 29	613	98	103	222	49	12	107	4	11	7	5	10	4	14
" 30	618	99	222	221	59	12	113	3	26	7	5	10	4	17
" 31	626	98	26	221	56	11	136	3	32	11	5	8	5	11
Feb. 1	611	94	20	211	56	11	136	3	32	11	5	8	5	12
" 2	705	111	47	214	59	12	165	4	33	12	6	8	5	14
" 3	772	170	51	220	63	12	161	4	35	12	7	8	5	18
" 4	765	173	51	228	63	15	161	1	35	12	7	8	5	21
" 5	782	178	51	222	63	15	161	1	35	12	7	8	5	21

Statement showing the Residence of the Inmates of the Chhaoni Poor-house.

Date	Total inmates.	Jhalawat.	Kotah.	Udaipur.	Jodhpur.	Jaipur.	Indore.	Tonk.	Gwalior.	Bundi.	Kishangarh.	Bikaner.	Rajgarh.	Miscellaneous.
Feb. 1	528	171		61	11	6	9	3		4				6
" 2	502	181		61	11	6	11	3		5				5
" 3	529	153		61	16	6	11	3	13	6				9
" 4	311	160		66	19	6	13	3	9	5				9
" 5	520	165		66	19	6	15	3	9	5				9
" 6	375	298		91	19	6	22	3	9	7				9
" 7	437	162		90	21	8	24	3	9	8				9
" 8	436	261		99	21	8	25	3	9	8				9
" 9	478	266		90	21	8	27	3	9	17				9
" 10	562	369		95	21	13	29	3	9	12				8
" 11	740	315		91	21	17	29	3	9	12				8
" 12	521	341		91	16	12	26	3	9	21				8
" 13	547	319		91	15	12	26	3	9	20				8
" 14	579	377	8	97	14	11	25	3	13	20				8
" 15	579	377	8	97	11	11	25	3	13	20				8
" 16	595	382	17	99	13	11	27	3	13	20				8
" 17	612	390	27	100	13	11	27	3	13	20				8
" 18	618	394	26	101	13	12	24	3	13	20				8
" 19	614	394	26	100	12	12	24	3	13	20				8
" 20	594	382	26	100	12	12	24	3	12	17				8
" 21	588	376	26	97	12	12	23	3	12	17				8
" 22	581	370	26	96	12	12	23	3	12	17				8
" 23	588	371	30	96	11	12	23	3	12	17				8
" 24	595	378	30	97	11	11	24	3	12	17				8
" 25	593	382	30	95	12	11	22	3	12	16				8
" 26	598	383	25	94	12	11	22	3	12	16				8
" 27	586	381	26	91	12	11	22	3	12	15				8
" 28	594	362	26	92	12	11	21	3	12	15				8
Mar. 1	563	361	26	92	12	11	21	3	12	15				8
" 2	550	319	25	92	12	11	21	3	12	16				8

* On the 30th of January over 100 poor, belonging to Kotah, were sent to that State; hence the sudden reduction in numbers. These numbers, however, began to increase very soon afterwards.

RELIEF WORKS.

The works started for the relief of the poor were divided into two classes, viz. (i) those requiring professional skill and supervision: and (ii) minor works to be done by unskilled labour. The former were placed under the management of the Public Works Department, and the latter were entrusted to Tahsildars, and other State Officials.

(i) *Works under the supervision of the P. W. D.—*

The following works were placed under the management of the Engineering Department:—

- (1) Fair-Weather Road from Dug to Gangdhar.
- (2) Kemball Library.
- (3) Stratton-Sagar.
- (4) Kishanpura Tank.
- (5) Mundliakheri Tank.
- (6) Hatunia Tank.
- (7) Miscellaneous Works.

I shall give a short account of each of these works.

(1) *Fair-Weather Road from Dug to Gangdhar.*—This is an extension of the Chhaoni-Dug Road. From the Chhaoni of Jhalrapatan to Piplia, a distance of 12 miles, is a metalled road; and from Piplia to Dug, a distance of 55 miles, the road is katcha. The portion between Dug and Gangdhar, 14 miles, has now been completed. The construction of this portion of the road was sanctioned as an ordinary work in 1899, which was estimated to cost Rs. 12,873. Of this sum, Rs. 9,000 was allotted as an ordinary work, and in November 1899 the work was completed as a Famine Relief Work. This is the only road which runs through the Chaumahla, and its importance to the people can hardly be over-estimated. When the famine began it was proposed to have this Chaumahla Road metalled as a Famine Relief Work, but the want of water along the line prevented the idea being carried out; and the proposal had to be abandoned in favour of the construction of tanks.

(2) *Kemball Library.*—A Public Library was very much needed at the Chhaoni; so in 1899 His Highness sanctioned the construction of one at an estimated cost of Rs. 22,000, in honour of Captain C. A. Kemball, late Political Agent to Jhalawar, who was pleased to permit the institution to be called after his name. As it was intended to build the Library in two years, one half of the estimated amount, that is Rs. 11,000, was allotted for the year Sambat 1956 (the year ending July 1900). Although this Library commenced as an ordinary work, it has nevertheless been affording employment to a large number of artisans and labourers daily throughout the Famine time. The accounts received from the Public Works Department show that about Rs. 12,588 have been spent on this work up to the end of August 1900.

(3) *Stratton-Sagar*.—This Tank, which, at the request of His Highness Captain Stratton, late Political Agent of Jhalawar, was pleased to permit to be called after his name, has been constructed by building a Bund, partly masonry and partly earthen, across the Khandya Nullah, running between the Chhaoni and Patan. The details as to the capacity of the tank, the expenditure incurred, and such other matters are given in Mr. Tickell's report (copy of which accompanies), and need not be repeated here. But I may add that this Tank was the first Relief Work, which was opened at the Chhaoni in the month of September 1899, and has since continued to employ about 370 persons daily, on an average, throughout the famine months, and that although it is not a large tank like that of Mundliakheri or of Kishanpura, its situation gives it a peculiar importance which none of the other tanks, large or small, can lay a claim to. Lying as it does midway between the Chhaoni and the city of Patan, its waters touching the very road, it cannot fail to be utilized for bathing and drinking purposes by men and cattle alike, a constant stream of whom keeps passing and repassing day and night between the two places. The situation of this tank is so eminently suited to these purposes that bathing Ghats, the Temples, and other buildings are sure to be constructed there before long. The tank will be equally useful for irrigation. A large extent of good culturable land lies below the tank on this side of the Kali Sindh and the Chandrabhaga, which will now be made excellent *Purat* land, and bring a good return. Twice in the course of the last few years have serious dacoities occurred at this very place. The tank with its Ghats and Temples, and farm-houses on the cultivated land in its vicinity will, it is hoped, be the best remedy for preventing the recurrence of such a thing. This was one of the reasons for His Highness, selecting this place for a tank.

(4) *Kishanpura Tank*.—This is a big tank some 4 miles from the Chhaoni of Jhalrapatan on the Kotah side. An earthen Bund, 3,600 feet long, with a waste weir, 400 feet in length, has been thrown across the Jhirmiah Nullah. The catchment area of tank is $3\frac{1}{2}$ square miles, and its capacity is 97 millions of cubic feet, of which $92\frac{1}{2}$ millions or very nearly the whole, will be available for irrigation. As there are extensive Mal lands lying below this Tank, the stored waters can be turned to good account. The work on this Tank was started in the month of December 1899. At first the number of persons employed was limited; but from February 1900 there has been an average daily attendance of 730 persons. The accounts received from the Public Works Department show that this tank was estimated to cost Rs. 15,473, that an expenditure of Rs. 19,324 has been incurred up to the end of August 1900, and that a further sum of Rs. 6,500 will be required to complete the work.

(5) *Mundliakheri Tank*.—When completed this will form a very magnificent Tank. The catchment area is 18 square miles, and the capacity 406 millions of cubic feet. The Bund is 7,800 feet in length. The construction of this tank was sanctioned in February 1900, at an estimated cost of Rs. 24,558, the average attendance has been 1,062, and though everything was done to push the work on, and to remove the complaint of the people employed that they were not well paid for their work, the

rate of wages was raised from 6 annas to Re. 1 per 100 cubic feet of earthwork, yet the Bund could not be completed before the end of the rains. The accounts received from the Public Works Department show that up to the end of August last the sum of Rs. 24,970 has been expended on the work, and that a further sum of Rs. 21,000 will be required to complete it. I may add that when completed this Tank will materially assist in the irrigation of the lands pertaining to a number of villages in the neighbourhood of Patan, and a few more tanks like this will place the Tahsil of Patan beyond the reach of Famine.

(6) *Hatunia Tank*.—The village of Hatunia near which this tank is being made, is situated some 5 miles from Pachpahar, and 35 from Jhalrapatan. The tank has a catchment area of 21 square miles, and will hold 82 millions cubic feet of water, the whole of which will be available for irrigation. The Bund is 2,250 feet long, with a waste-weir 650 feet in length. The work was commenced in February 1900, and the average attendance has been 276 (up to the end of June 1900). The accounts received from the Public Works Department show that of the sum of Rs. 12,168 allotted for the work, Rs. 5,201 have been expended up to the end of August 1900. There are good culturable lands lying below the Hatunia Tank which, when completed, will be of great use to the people.

PRICES OF FOOD-GRAINS.

With the sudden collapse of the monsoon in the month of the August 1899 the prices of food-grains went up rapidly, and Jowar and Wheat, which were selling at 30 and 18 seers a rupee respectively in July 1899, began to sell at 17 and 11 seers a rupee respectively in September 1899. The failure of the Kharif crop caused the prices to rise still higher, and the market rates of Jowar and Wheat in November 1899 were 10 and 8 seers a rupee respectively; and the future prospects, in consequence of the Rabi sowings having been very much limited for want of moisture in the soil, were still darker. At this time acting on the advice of Captain Stratton, the Durbar abolished the system of the State regulating the prices of food-grains. This had a decidedly beneficial effect upon prices which improved a little in December 1899. The following is an extract from my letter to Captain Stratton, dated 21st December 1899 :—

“The prices of food-grains are still very high; but the pinch of scarcity which was being felt some time ago has greatly lessened, at least in the Chhaoni and the city of Patan. To a certain extent this may be due to the people having been, in a manner, accustomed to these high prices; but in a great measure it is due to the fact of the State having ceased to interfere with the grain-market. Formerly the prices of all food-grains were regulated by the State through the Municipal Committees. This led to all sorts of abuses. The Banias thought they were being

GRAIN-DEPÔT AND GRAIN SHOPS.

The prices of food-grains which had remained practically stationary from October 1899 to February 1900, suddenly went up in the beginning of March last, and the future prospects looked still worse. Thereupon the proposal to import grain from the North-Western Provinces and to sell it cheap to the State employés, and also to the Jhalawar subjects, in general, was laid before His Highness, and it was submitted that when once the cheap grain shops were started it would not be proper to close them so long as there was any real necessity for them to remain open; and that therefore in undertaking the scheme, the Durbar must be prepared to bear the cost whatever it might amount to. There were no reliable data on which an estimate of the probable cost could be based. The only case which bore a remote resemblance to the present scheme was when in the Famine of 1896-97 a compensation allowance of Re. 1 a month was granted to the low-salaried employés of the State, for 3 months only, the cost of which had come to something about Rs. 22,000. In the present case the proposed allowance in the form of cheap grain was to be given not only to all the State employés, irrespective of the amount of their salaries, but as far as possible also to the people in general; and that it was to extend over a considerably longer period. There was therefore every reason to believe that the cost of the proposed measure would come to a very large sum. His Highness, however, heartily approved of the scheme, and ordered it to be carried out without any hesitation. From that time it became my duty to arrange for the purchase and importation of the grain required.

As I knew that a person who was not pressed for time could generally buy even large quantities of grain considerably cheaper, though in a longer time, at smaller grain-markets, in the North-Western Provinces, than at big marts like Cawnpore, and as I had sufficient time at my disposal, I had no hesitation in deciding as to which course to pursue, and accordingly made almost all my purchases at different places in the district of Farrukhabad, from time to time, as the market was favourable. In this manner I was able to secure much more advantageous rates than if I had made large bargains at some big grain mart.

With, but few exceptions the consignments were addressed to Atru Railway Station which is 43 miles from here, and is connected with the Chhaoni by a fair-weather road. As this road is impassable for carts during the rains, it was necessary that the grain required for use during the rainy season should be got at the Chhaoni before that season commenced. At first, that is, in the months of March and April, there was little difficulty in conveying grain here. The consignments were delivered at Atru in due time; and from there the bags of grain were brought to the Chhaoni, in a short time, by carts, which could be hired at ordinary rates. But as the hot weather advanced all sorts of obstacles presented themselves simultaneously, the traffic on the Railway line increased, and in consequence our consignments began to reach Atru after considerable delays, and with great irregularity, so much so that at

times the delay and uncertainty in the delivery of the consignments were simply exasperating. It happened on several occasions that the carts sent to Atru from the Chhaoni to bring grain after waiting at the Station for the expected grain for more than a week or 10 days had to return empty. At the same time it became more and more difficult to procure fodder and even water for men and bullocks along the Chhaoni-Atru Road, in consequence of which not only did the rate of hire increase rapidly; but after a time it became extremely difficult, if not altogether impossible to induce cart-drivers to undertake the journey at all. A cart which one could easily hire for Rs. 3 or 4, in March, could not in June be procured for even Rs. 18 or 20. The State by purchasing fodder at exorbitant prices, and by giving suitable quantities of it to cart-drivers gratis could, however, manage to send a certain number of them to Atru. But after a time even this expedient failed, as bullocks had become very much weakened, and reduced in flesh and strength, and were unable to draw even empty carts.

Camels were then collected from the different parts of the country and employed to bring grain. These camels rendered excellent service, and except when it was raining very hard, and for days together, they continued bringing grain all through the rainy seasons. But a sufficient number of them could not be got together here, and so the total quantity of grain conveyed by them was not much.

It was hoped that by the beginning of September rains would cease, and the Atru Road would be passable for carts; and arrangements for storing grain had been made accordingly. When, however, September came, and brought with it unprecedented rains and floods, the question of supplying grain to the people in general became very serious. The Banias who from the very beginning had a firm belief in the inability of the State to go on supplying grain on this extensive scale for a considerable length of time, and who had been minutely and attentively watching the whole thing, thought, that at last their opportunity had come, and in the expectation of the failure of the grain-supply at the State Depôt began to raise their prices. Under the heavy demand of the public the grain-stores in the Depôt were daily diminishing. The State, it is true, had ample stores at Atru; but two big rivers intervened, which were constantly in flood, and the sort of floods which stopped even the English mails for a week. The number of camels was limited, and when they attempted to cross the Purwan river, two or three of them were carried away by the stream. So pack bullocks were hired and Natha Singh, Daffadar of the State Risala, with two elephants was sent to help the bullocks to cross the rivers. At the time these bullocks crossed the stream the current was so strong that two or three passengers were actually carried away by it, and would have been drowned, but for the gallantry of Natha Singh who rescued them at great peril to himself. When trying to prevent a bullock from drowning Natha Singh himself lost his balance, and could only save himself with great difficulty, and had to swim nearly a mile to regain the bank. However he succeeded in bringing grain here in time, to the great disappointment of Banias.

Distribution of Grain.—The grain so imported was supplied to the State employés at the rate of 6 *Pais* per *Hali* rupee of Jhalawar, which comes to 10 British seers per Kaldar rupee. This rate was subsequently changed to 11 British seers per Kaldar rupee. To the people in general grain (Wheat) was at first supplied at the rate of $8\frac{1}{4}$ British seers per Kaldar rupee, which was subsequently changed to nearly 9 British seers per Government rupee.

The way in which grain was distributed to the State employés was as follows :—At the commencement of each month every department was required to send in a list, showing the quantity of grain required for the month's use by every one of the employés connected with that Department. The issue of grain was not restricted to the low-salaried employés only : but every official high or low, was permitted to draw grain according to his requirements. These lists were then sent to the officer in charge of the Grain-Depôt who issued grain according to them. The value of the grain so issued, calculated according to the rates mentioned above, was deducted from each man's pay by the Treasurer, and the balance, if any, was paid to him in cash. The total amount of the cash paid in this manner was very small compared to the amount for which grain was issued.

To ensure despatch in the distribution of grain, and full measure being given to every one, especial arrangements were made. Large weighing scales were got from Calcutta, and were attached to fixed supports. These scales were a great deal more accurate than the ordinary country scales, and could weigh out large quantities of grain at one time. Especial weights were also made for the occasion, almost all the low-salaried employés had to be supplied with grain for the full amount of their pay. Single weights were, therefore, made representing the quantity of grain answering to each different rate of pay. For instance, 36 Pais-weight was used when weighing out grain for those receiving Rs. 6 a month : and 48 Pais-weight for those whose rate of pay was Rs. 8, and so on. As each of these weights was made of one compact block of stone properly cut and accurately weighed, the chance of error was reduced to the minimum, and the weighing could be done much more quickly than when using a number of small weights. Besides the weighing done by the Depôt was checked, from time to time, by the Munib of Daftar Sadar, who, when grain was being issued went to the Depôt, and taking hold of a few persons as they were going away from the Depôt with their supplies of grain, caused it to be reweighed on the spot. On several occasions I myself watched the distribution of grain at the Depôt, and was simply supervised at the quickness with which the whole thing was done ; and as to full measures, I have only to say that during the last seven months not a single complaint of short measure has reached my ears.

For people, in general, and for the labourers working at the Tanks a number of cheap grain-shops were opened at the Chhaoni and the city of Patan, where every one without distinction could buy grain for his use at the rates mentioned above. The good which these shops have done,

and are still doing is simply incalculable. From 7 in the morning to 7 in the evening these shops continue to supply grain to the crowds of people not only of the Chhaoni and Patan city, but of all the neighbouring villages of Jhalawar, Kotah, Indore, Tonk and Gwalior, lying within a radius of some 20 miles. Large numbers of villagers of Mandawar, Manderi and numerous other villages of Kotah daily come to the Chhaoni and Patan to sell firewood and grass, and with the sale proceeds buy grain from the State shops.

The purchase of this grain has hitherto cost the State about Rs. 2,30,000, and the grain so purchased has been roughly speaking distributed in the following manner :—

Heads.	Issued up to 30th September.	Partly issued and partly to be issued dur- ing October 1900.	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. State Employés	85,000	13,000	98,000
2. Grain shops	45,000	12,000	57,000
3. Poor-houses, Orphanage and State Departments	55,000	10,000	65,000
Total ... Rs.	1,85,000	35,000	2,20,000
Probable Balance in stock on 1st November ... ..	...	...	10,000
TOTAL ... ..	...	...	2,30,000

At the time the State Dépôt was opened the market rate of Wheat was 4 Pais per Jhalawar rupee. The State by giving 6 Pais of Wheat for one rupee gave full 50 per cent. more in value. The rate was subsequently changed to 7 Pais per rupee, which gives the recipients 75 per cent. more in value than the present market rate, which, though nominally 4½ Pais per rupee is, in reality, only 4 Pais a rupee. On an average the State has given some 60 per cent. more in value, or in round numbers some 60,000 rupees worth more grain to its employés. In the case of the grain shops the State has been giving between 25 and 30 per cent. more in value than the market rate, or in other words has given Rs. 15,000 more grain to the people than they would have got, had they made their purchases from the Banias. Taking the two together the Grain Dépôt and the Grain shops have conferred upon the State employés and the people in general the benefit, the money value of which, may be reckoned at Rs. 75,000. But I may here add that these calculations are based on the market rates as they have remained under the influence of the Grain Dépôt and the Grain shops. To understand the full benefit of the scheme one must eliminate, in imagination, the effect which the importation of the State grain, and its cheap sale has had on the prices, and compare the rates given by the State, not with the market rates as they have actually remained under the influence of the State Dépôt and State shops; but what they would have been had no grain been imported by the State, and supplied so cheap. All those whose opinion is of any value are unanimous in saying that if the State had not imported and supplied

cheap this grain, the market rate would certainly have gone up to 3 Pais per rupee, and would probably have risen still higher ; and that it would not have been an easy matter to procure grain even at this high rate. Quarrels and bloodshed would have been frequent, and altogether it would have gone very hard with the people, and the State would have been sorely troubled to remedy the evil. But as the case stands, while the famine was raging all round, not only were the employés and the people of this State supplied with cheap grain by the State, but they lived in complete assurance of being so supplied as long as the famine lasted. This assurance, I think, had a great moral effect in sustaining the spirits of the people, and enabling them to bear the famine with ease. Although the State employés and the people, in general, have been benefitted to the extent of Rs. 75,000 by the cheap supply of grain, the State, I am glad to say, has not suffered any pecuniary loss whatever. Of course it has cost the Darbar much labour and trouble to buy grain advantageously, and to cause it to be conveyed here from Atru Station ; but from a pecuniary point of view the scheme has cost the Darbar absolutely nothing. In fact it was possible to make some money, perhaps a large sum and yet to go on supplying grain to the public a little cheaper than the market rate ; but His Highness never wanted to derive any profit from the scheme, except the satisfaction of rendering some help to the people in their time of need. So when it was found that the rate of purchases made for the State admitted of still cheaper rates being given to the public, without causing any money loss to the State, His Highness ordered a still further reduction in the selling price of grain ; and instead of 6 Pais per rupee, which was the rate fixed at the commencement, caused the State employés to be supplied with grain at 7 Pais a rupee. A similar reduction was made in the case of the people in general.

I may add here that the accounts given above are only for the Chhaoni and the city of Patan. The Tahsils were also ordered to supply cheap grain ; but no accounts have yet been received from there.

I must take this opportunity to express my high appreciation of the services rendered by Lala Mitthan Lal, head of the Account Department, and Pandit Manna Lal, head of the Customs Department, in carrying out this scheme. Lala Mitthan Lal had the charge not only of all the accounts connected with the purchase and sale of the grain during all this time, but also of causing the grain to be conveyed here from Atru. This last was the most difficult task, but has been performed extremely well. Pandit Manna Lal was placed in charge of the Grain Depôt ; and it is entirely due to him that the distribution of grain has been done so satisfactorily. The gallant services of Daffedar Nattha Singh have already been mentioned, nor ought I to omit the names of Bhagwati Pershad and Sami-ullah Khan, who, for the last seven or eight months, have been in charge of the Grain Depôt at Atru, and doing the work of despatching the grain to the Chhaoni very satisfactorily.

HIS HIGHNESS' POOR-HOUSE.

It was in the month of January 1900 that a Poor-house was opened at the Chharni of Jhalrapatan by His Highness, who was pleased to defray its cost from his own pocket. The unoccupied Military Lines to the west of the town were used for the purpose, and Pandit Chintaman, then Muntazim of the State Temples (now Tahsildar of Patan) was placed in charge of the institution. The place it is true was not enclosed: but it had the advantage of being so near the Kothi of His Highness who took a personal interest in it, and could visit it as often as he pleased.

The rate of rations allowed was 11 Chattaks of *Ala* and 2 Chattaks of *Dal* for an adult: for boys and girls and for children the proportion varied according to their requirements. These rations were given raw, and the inmates were supplied with fuel-wood and *Chenas* (cow-dung cakes) with which to cook their own food. The garden of His Highness, or the Sarabsakha Garden supplied them with vegetables. A large proportion of the inmates of this Poor-house were the families of Marwaris who found it more convenient to cook their own meals rather than to be supplied with cooked food. As soon as a new inmate was admitted he was given new clothes which he needed. Such of the inmates as were capable of doing any labour were sent to do some work in the Sarabsakha Garden close by. Some of these persons had their faces and feet swollen when they first entered the Poor-house. This swelling of feet was very common in those days, and was believed to have been produced by eating too much of wild *Be*, that is by eating it too long. They lived in the Poor-house for two or three weeks, and little or no change was effected in their condition: but no sooner did they begin to do light work (for they were not capable of any hard work) than their appearance changed as if by magic, and they were quite strong and healthy in a few days.

This Poor-house remained open for a few months only, when at the recommendation of the Famine Commissioner it was amalgamated with the Chhlaoni Poor-house.

The following figures show the numbers of the inmates for each month:—

January and February 1900	...	7,179	
March 1900	...	2,516	
April	...	2,057	
May	...	1,434	
June	...	86	On the 3rd of June it was amalgamated with the Chhlaoni Poor-house.
Total	...	13,272	

The amount of the expenditure incurred on this Poor-house, as far as the accounts have been received, is Rs. 897-3-0. But this figure does not represent the complete cost, as certain accounts have yet to be adjusted.

PATAN POOR-HOUSE.

This Poor-house was placed in a building known as the Girai-House which lies on the outskirts of the city of Patan to the north of it. Close to the Girai-House is the Sarai of Ikkas, which also was made use of for the same purpose. The situation of these buildings is very healthy, and their proximity to the Patan Tank rendered them especially suited for a Poor-house.

The Institution was opened on the 27th December 1899 and was placed in charge of a Committee, consisting of the following members :—

- (1) Tahsildar of Patan, Lala Kamta Parshad.
- (2) Kotwal of Patan, Ishtiyag Ali.
- (3) Hospital Assistant of Patan, Shiromani Hazra.
- (4) Post Master of Patan.

This arrangement with slight variations continued for some months when Bakhshi Sheikh Subhan Khan Sahib was put in sole charge of the Institution, and Lala Ramchandra, late Tahsildar of Patan, was given to assist him in supervising accounts, the Hospital Assistant still doing the distribution of rations, in addition to his proper medical work. A Clerk, and an Accountant were engaged to keep Poor-house Accounts and Registers.

In addition to these 8 Sipahis, 23 Cooks, 4 Bhishtis, and 2 Kahars were also engaged for performing their respective duties. The sweepers of the Municipality were employed to sweep and clean the Poor-house compounds. When more Sipahis were required they were supplied by the Kotwali and the Tahsil. Subsequently the paid cooks were dismissed and the inmates of the Poor-house were made to do the kitchen work. To ensure proper sanitary arrangements extra sweepers not belonging to the Municipal Committee were also engaged. From the time Khan Sahib Bakhshi Sheikh Subhan was put in charge of the Poor-house, a Subedar and a Jamadar of the Army were ordered to remain at the Poor-house and to assist him in the work. A guard of the Sipahis of the Paltan was also placed at the entrance of the Poor-house building.

Admission.—All those who were found wandering about and begging in the town, and were brought to the Poor-house by the Police, and those who came to the Poor-house of their own accord, and wanted to be admitted there, were examined by the Hospital Assistant, or in his absence by some other member of the Poor-house Committee. Those found incapable of doing any work were put into the Poor-house, while the others were sent to some relief work close by. It may be noticed here that many persons who were quite capable of doing an ordinary piece of work, found it more to their liking to wander about and beg rather than to earn an honest living by labour. The indiscriminate charity of the Sahukars of Patan had much to answer for in this respect. All the principal Sahukars distributed parched or boiled grain daily, the quantity of which was determined by the means and bent of mind of each. A beggar, by going about from the house of one Sahukar to that of another,

could easily collect food more than enough for the day's use. These charities began to attract large numbers of paupers from outside, till the city of Patan was filled with them. The quantity of grain which each Sahukar distributed daily remaining the same, the result was that each pauper had to struggle with others to get his share. Under these conditions those who were weak and infirm, and really deserved the charity did not get it; while their share went to those who could elbow their way to the front. In this way the weak became still weaker, and had soon to be conveyed to the Poor-house. At one time the Sahukars were prevailed upon to distribute cooked food to the paupers by first causing them to be seated on the ground in rows; but as they (the Sahukars) made a great point of not refusing their charity to any body who applied for it, the necessary result was that with a large crowd of paupers and a limited number of *Chapattis* each pauper got only one, and some even less. Besides the system began to demoralise the people of the neighbouring villages who, in hopes of getting one or more *Chapattis*, daily crowded to the spot and there sat waiting for hours. As these charities did more harm than good they had to be stopped by order.

Food.—The Committee made their purchases direct. Early in the morning the Bania who supplied the articles for the Poor-house brought *Ata*, *Dal* and other things, and placed them in a room set apart for the purpose. These articles were then examined and weighed. At first this work was done by the members of the Committee; but from the time Khan Sahib Bakshi Sheikh Subhan was put in sole charge of the Poor-house, it was done by two subordinate officers of the Army who were put there for the purpose. After these officers had satisfied themselves that the *Ata* and *Dal* and other things required for the day's use were of good quality and of proper weight, they were made over to the cooks who prepared the food. *Chapattis* were made of the prescribed weight each, and were weighed again, after which they were made over to the Hospital Assistant who distributed them to the poor with his own hands, and for this extra work received Rs. 20 per mensem in addition to his pay. In the beginning the scale of rations was 9 Chattaks of *Ata*, 2 Chattaks of *Dalla* and half a Chattak of *Dal* for each adult. Vegetables and especially potatoes were given in addition to these. But subsequently the scale was changed to 12 Chattaks of *Ata* and 2 Chattaks of *Dal* for each adult male, *Dalla* and rice being given to such as needed them. At first the food was distributed only once a day between 2 and 4 p.m., but afterwards it was distributed twice a day.

In the case of the Hospital patients the diet was given as prescribed by the Hospital Assistant. As regards food the principle followed was that each should be given as much food as he could digest, and the Hospital Assistant who distributed the food could add to the prescribed quantity where necessary. After the inmates had recovered sufficient strength of body they were sent to work at the Mundliakheri Tank; but they were not allowed to mix with the other workers on the tank. As Mundliakheri was at a considerable distance from the Poor-house, and it was difficult for the poor to walk every morning

to the tank and come back to the Poor-house in the evening, arrangements were made for housing them on the spot, and causing their food to be prepared there. But the system of making the inmates of the Poor-house, who were given cooked food, and the labourers, who received their wages in cash, work side by side, did not prove a success. The labourers, seeing that an inmate of the Poor-house got considerably more value for less work, began to try various expedients for entering the Poor-house. So the poor were removed from the Mundliakheri Tank and made to work at the stone fence near the Patan Tank, and not far from the Poor-house. This work they did very well. This wall will prove of great use to the people of a number of villages by affording protection to their crops from wild beasts.

Clothing.—A few days after the Poor-house was opened His Highness was pleased to distribute new clothes to the inmates of the house. I was present at the time, and remember the sight very well. The people looked one mass of *Kambals* and coats and *Sîri* (Ghaghra) mixed together and the whole Poor-house compound seemed filled with the new clothes. But when I visited the same place after a week, I was simply surprised to find almost no trace of any new *Kambal* or coat or *Sîri*. Everyone had in the meantime disposed of the clothes given to him in some way or other, most of them having been sold for nominal prices only. Afterwards a guard of Sipahis was stationed at the Poor-house gate, and strict orders were given to prevent the poor from selling away their clothes. But only partial success attended these arrangements.

Water.—The water for drinking purposes was obtained from a well dug especially for the use of the poor, near the Poor-house. To keep this water pure permanganate of potash was put into the well from time to time. For bathing and washing, the water from the tank was used. The tank being so near the poor-house the poor were often sent there to bathe. These people were very dirty and unclean in their habits, and in some cases the long starvation suffered before their coming to the Poor-house seemed to have degenerated them into mere beasts. Great difficulties were, therefore, experienced in keeping them sufficiently clean.

Numbers.—The Poor-house was opened on the 27th December 1899, on which date 486 persons were admitted. This number rose steadily, and by the first week of February it had risen to 870, although a considerable number belonging to Kotah had, at the end of January, been transferred to that State, and similar transfers were repeated several times.

The following figures represent the numbers for each month since January 1900:—

1. January 1900	...	...	16,293
2. February „	...	...	19,750
3. March „	...	...	12,488
4. April „	...	...	14,071
5. May „	...	...	17,305
6. June „	...	...	23,515
7. July „	...	...	23,090
8. August „	...	..	18,749
9. September,,	...	...	3,175

On the 17th of August 1900 all able-bodied persons, belonging to the various villages of this State, and also to other States, were sent to their respective homes, having been provided with necessary clothing and expenses for the journey. This is the reason why the numbers decreased in that month. At the end of September the Poor-house was closed, and, with the exception of such as were sick or very weak, all others were sent to their homes. As regards the residents of this State, who were the inmates of the Poor-house, arrangements have been made that enough work is to be provided for them at their homes, and gratuitous relief also if needed. But there is an urgent need of labourers in all the villages, and there is little chance of any man not finding work to do. I may remark that it was the people of the lower castes only who availed themselves of these Poor-house and the people of superior castes such as Brahmins or Rajputs were seldom if ever seen in any of the Poor-houses in Jhalawar. The cost of this Poor-house, as far as the accounts have been received, amounts to Rs. 18,857-12-1. This does not include the cost of supervision, as all those to whom this work was entrusted are in the permanent employ of the State. In this connection I must mention the good services which have been rendered by Khan Sahib Bakhshi Sheikh Subhan, who had charge of this work, for half the period this Poor-house has remained open. He did his work efficiently and economically, and by his care and vigilance has been able to effect a considerable saving in some of the items of expenditure.

THE CHAUMAHLA POOR-HOUSES.

In the month of February 1900 Poor-houses were opened at the head-quarters of each of the Tahsils of the Chaumahla, except Gangdhar, where a few persons were fed in the month of January also. The following figures show the monthly numbers of each Poor-house :—

Months.				Pachpahar.	Awar.	Dug.	Gangdhar.
January 1900	...	...	...	...	...	...	119
February	"	...	...	1,768	573	1,949	522
March	"	...	...	3,595	700	747	1,082
April	"	...	...	1,273	550	576	1,335
May	"	...	...	1,471	1,106	1,822	1,737
June	"	...	...	1,268	4,144	8,872	4,009
July	"	...	...	4,983	3,224	4,592	6,416
August	"	...	...	5,433	2,902	5,415	9,444
September	"	...	...	4,357	624	2,705	2,325
Total				24,148	13,823	26,678	19,989

The scale of rations was the same as prescribed for the Chhaoni and the Patan Poor-house. For such as were sick the diet and medicines as prescribed by the Hospital Assistants were given.

In the month of February 1900 a number of dacoities were committed in the Chaumahla, and the distress seemed increasing. Thereupon Thakur Umrao Singh, Munsarim of His Highness' Kothi, was appointed to look after the poor, and the Poor-houses in the Chaumahla, and petty Relief works were also entrusted to him. The report which he sent to me from Pachpahar showed that that Tahsil was in a very critical condition, and that in addition to the general need of food-grains, water famine was also to be apprehended at the town of Pachpahar itself. At his recommendations the construction of two new drinking wells was sanctioned for the town of Pachpahar, and when I visited that place a few days after I found that he had selected very good sites for these wells, and had caused the work to be started. The wells even then (being only half finished) were rendering good service to the people of the town. From Pachpahar he went to Awar, where, with the Durbar's sanction, he caused the work of a *Ori* to be commenced. This *Ori* has proved of much use to the people, not only for drinking, but also for bringing an extensive area under cultivation. It was at Awar that he came to meet me having completed his tour of the Chaumahla. With him I went to see the village of Singhpur (Awar) where he thought a good tank could be constructed. A masonry Bund was built here some time ago; but it leaks, and has not been of any use to the people. A much better tank can, however, be constructed there by throwing a Bund across the Nulla, a little further down. Although I caused an estimate of this tank to be prepared, it was too late to begin work then. Thakur Umrao Singh had begun to do good work in the Chaumahla, when his services were required by His Highness going to Kashmir. Pandit Chintaman succeeded him, and, after some time, paid a visit to the Chaumahla, where he inspected all the Poor-houses, and remedied what was found wanting in each of them.

The cost of the Chaumahla Poor-houses, as far as known, is given below :—

			Rs.	A.	P.
Pachpahar ...	...	..	1,816	11	6
Awar ...	...	...	1,795	4	9
Dug ...	...	...	1,601	15	0
Gangdhar ...	...	...	1,945	13	3

At Dug and Pachpahar and to a certain extent at Gangdhar the Tahsildars have been able to collect some money by private subscriptions for the use of these Poor-houses. I have not yet received any account of these subscriptions, nor does that account appear in the figures given above.

CHAPTER XV.

ADVANCES TO AGRICULTURISTS.

In order to understand clearly the present condition of the cultivators of this State, and the assistance which has been rendered to them by the Durbar, it is necessary to know something of the position which the Manautidar occupies, and the function which he performs, in the rural economy of this country, in general, and how he has behaved towards the State and the cultivators, on the occasion of this famine in particular. The Manautidar is generally a money-lender, or some other well-to-do man, who becomes responsible to the State for the payment of the rent due by a cultivator, and for making necessary advances to the latter (such as grain for seed and food, cash for purchasing bullocks and implements of husbandry) to enable him to carry on the agricultural operations. In return for this the State undertakes to afford him (the Manautidar) summary assistance for recovering all his dues from the cultivators.

The rent due to the State by a cultivator is paid by his Manautidar by three instalments as detailed below :—

- (1) **KATIK INSTALMENT.**—4 annas in the rupee, that is 25 per cent. of the total yearly rent payable by the cultivator. The Manautidar is supposed to pay this instalment at the end of the month of Katik (hence the name Katik-Kist), but in reality he only gives a Hundi on that date, which is payable 31 days after sight; or in other words not till the Makka crop has been harvested, and he (the Manautidar) has had time to realise from the cultivator the amount of the so-called "Advances" made by him to the State on account of the Katik-Kist.
- (2) **MAGH INSTALMENT.**—6 annas in the rupee, or $37\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the total yearly rent. This instalment is nominally payable at the end of the month of Magh, but in practice the Manautidar's Hundis are not cashed till a month after that date, which means not till the Jowar crop has been harvested, and the Manautidar has had full opportunity to repay (or rather prepay) himself for the amount payable to the State.
- (3) **BAISAKH INSTALMENT.**—6 annas in the rupee, or $37\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the total yearly rent. In this case also the Manautidar makes his payment to the State after the Rabi crop has been harvested.

For all these so-called advances the Manautidar charges a very heavy rate of interest; and the advances which he makes to the cultiva-

tor direct, such as grain for food and seed, and cash for buying agricultural necessities, are also treated in the same manner. Not only does the Manautidar charge a very heavy interest on all these real or nominal advances; but he makes profit in various other ways, too numerous to be mentioned. When the Manautidar, for instance, advances grain for food, it is generally bad in quality and almost always underweighed. But when the time comes for him (the Manautidar) to receive it back, he has, not only underhand, but also recognized ways of cheating the cultivator. In all the transactions in produce (be it grain or cotton or opium) the Manautidar, by various devices, always gets the better of the cultivator, who invariably receives considerably less value for his produce than if he were to dispose of it in some other way. And the manner in which the Manautidar recovers his dues from the cultivator is equally detrimental to the interests of the latter. No sooner is the crop ready than the whole of the produce is appropriated by the Manautidar, with the exception of what the cultivator has consumed or succeeded in secreting, in spite of the Manautidar and his men. From the very next day the cultivator for his daily requirements, becomes dependent upon the Manautidar who doles out to him most reluctantly only as much as he (the Manautidar) considers would keep him (the cultivator) alive. The Manautidar in practice becomes a sort of rural bank on which the cultivator must draw for every requirement of his life, and in which he must deposit everything he produces by his toil, and that too the moment it is produced. The only difference between a bank and a Manautidar is that whereas the former returns with interest what is deposited therein, the latter absorbs the major portion of the deposit and leaves the unfortunate depositor to content himself with only the remainder. The cultivator is, in fact, though not in name a slave who works for his master, the Manautidar. It is for the cultivator to work and toil, and for the Manautidar to thrive and fatten on the fruits of that toil. But at the same time I may state that the cultivator of these parts is indolent, and thriftless in his habits; and whenever he happens to possess more than is necessary for his immediate wants he expends it all foolishly and extravagantly, without any thought of the morrow. The Manautidari system, though it may have, in the beginning, been necessitated by these very habits, has tended to develop and strengthen them still further; and I doubt if the cultivator thriftless and improvident as he is, would be any the better for having no Manautidar, unless something else is done to help him to get rid of these habits. From this I do not mean to recommend the continuation of the Manautidari system, which is sucking the very life blood of the cultivator; but what I mean to say is that the mere abolition of the system of the Manautidari should not be expected to be immediately followed by every improvement in the condition of the cultivator. Of course, so long as the system remains in force, there is but little chance for any real improvement, but something more than the mere abolition of the Manautidari system is required to effect any material change for the better in the condition of the cultivator. What the Durbar proposes to do in this matter will be discussed later on. The injurious nature of this system was noticed by me in my letter to

your predecessor on the subject of the ousting of the Bundi currency from the Chaumahla ; and the opportunity of substituting the Hali, for the Bundi coin, was taken advantage of to effect some amelioration in the system. But no further steps could be taken on account of the sudden calamity which betell the people in the shape of famine. This famine, however, has served to show the obnoxious points of the system in still stronger colours. No sooner did the monsoon fail, and the ruin of the Kharif crop became certain than all the Manautidars of the Chaumahla and of Patan combined together to defraud the State and the cultivators of their respective dues. All the grain produce of the previous harvests, which had been exceptionally good (that is the Kharif of 1898 and Rabi of 1899) was in the hands of the Manautidars. For this produce they had given very low prices to the cultivators. But now the times had changed, and the prices of food-grains had risen enormously. The Manautidars knew that if they advanced this grain to the cultivators for food they could not, in the first place, except, to get it repaid at least for sometime to come ; that, in the second place, if the grain was returned at all it would only be with *Sawai-Burni*, that is with 25 per cent. interest, or $1\frac{1}{2}$ maunds for one maund advanced, and that by the time they got back this grain the prices would in all probability be so low that even $1\frac{1}{2}$ maunds would not fetch the same price as one maund did now. So by lending any grain to the cultivators they (the Manautidars) would obviously be the losers. They decided therefore to sell away their stores of grain at the prevailing high prices and leave the cultivators to their fate. It was explained to the Manautidars that they were morally bound to help the cultivators upon the fruits of whose labours they had been living for years, if not for generations ; and that it would be extremely unfair that the cultivators should be perishing for want of food, while the very grain they helped to produce a few months ago, should before their eyes be enriching others. But all was of no avail. The Manautidars refused to lend any grain to the cultivators and submitted their resignations from their Manautis. There were, however, some exceptions to this ; but they were very few.

When it was ascertained that no help could be expected from the Manautidars, the Durbar set to do what it could for the cultivators. All the grain was in the hands of the Manautidars, while the cultivators stood in sore need of it. The Tahsildars of the Chaumahla were directed to induce well-to-do Patels and others to go and import grain from outside for the use of the *Asamis* of their villages ; and to encourage them in doing so, the Durbar remitted all dues on grain imported into the Chaumahla. Some of the Patels, it is reported, did very good work in this respect, and repeatedly brought grain from outside stations. Some rich Patels were prevailed upon to lend grain to their fellow villagers, and others more sympathetic, did so of their own accord. In cases where other means failed the Tahsildars supplied State grain to such as needed it. It was in this way that the gap left by the Manautidars withdrawing their help all of a sudden was filled up. It was a large gap indeed, and, though

the various efforts made to fill it up do not appear in the accounts they were none the less effective.

After the Kharif crop had been irremediably ruined the question arose, whether anything could be done for the Rabi crop, the very existence of which was threatened by the abnormal deficiency of water in the wells. That the sowings would be very much limited for want of sufficient moisture in the soil, unless, the winter rains came to render timely help, was certain, but even those limited sowings could be of no avail unless the crops sown ripen, and to enable the crops to ripen, it was necessary that the wells on which they depended should not fail prematurely. It was necessary therefore that old wells and *Oris* should be deepened, and new ones constructed.

A large amount of the unspent Takkavi grants of the previous year was available for the purpose. To this more was added, and altogether the following sums were allotted for the different Tahsils :—

No.	Tahsil.		Amount allotted.			Amount accounted for.		
			Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
1	Patan	...	2,835	0	0	1,762	0	0
2	Pachpahar	...	3,220	0	0	1,040	0	0
3	Awar	...	2,186	0	0	689	0	0
4	Dug	..	1,350	0	0	805	2	9
5	Gangdhar	...	6,357	0	0	5,002	1	0
Total			15,948	0	0	9,297	3	9

When I visited the Chaumahla in January 1900 I found that a large number of wells and *Oris* had been repaired, and a certain number of new ones constructed. In most cases only a few rupees sufficed to clear well and to make it fit for use, the owner doing it himself with the help of a few labourers. It was in the Tahsil of Dug and Awar that this work was very efficiently done. Not only was the State grant well spent; but the Tahsildar succeeded in inducing well-to-do Patels and others to help the poorer *Asamis* of their villages by lending money to repair their wells and *Oris*. It was to these wells and *Oris* that the good percentage of the irrigated Rabi was due in these two Tahsils. In Awar the irrigated Rabi amounted to 68 per cent. of the previous year, and in Dug to 43 per cent., and all this Rabi was harvested. In other Tahsils even where the percentage of sowings was good a certain proportion of the crops sown perished for want of water in the wells. The Tahsildar of Pachpahar, Hamid-ullah Khan, was greatly to blame in this matter, as he allowed to perish crops which certainly could have been saved if he had done his duty. His subsequent conduct in not distributing Khad (food) grain to the cultivators of a number of Pachpahar villages, at a time when it was sorely needed, notwithstanding his having been repeatedly and strictly ordered to do so, showed a still more culpable negligence and disregard of orders, for which he was dismissed from his post by the orders of the Durbar. Among the Tahsildars the best services were

rendered by Thakur Amir Singh, Tahsildar of Dug, who has also been in charge of the Tahsil of Awar. That these two Tahsils have not been affected to the same extent as the others is mainly due to Amir Singh's energy and local influence. His services have been fully recognised by the Durbar, and he has twice received promotion within one year.

The produce of the Rabi harvest was after all but scanty, and could not be expected to last long. The State had, however, provided enough relief works for the people. The inhabitants of the Patan Tahsil freely availed themselves of these; but the Sondhias of the Chaumahla who form fully one-third of the population, considered this sort of work beneath their dignity, and could by no means be induced to go to a relief work. Nor did they resort to any Poor-house. It was necessary therefore to make advances of food-grain to them. The condition of Pachpahar was worst in this respect; and large supplies of food-grains had to be purchased for the use of the people of this Tahsil. Gangdhar came next. In the case of the Awar and Dug Tahsils Amir Singh by his tact and energy was able to utilize the local resources to a large extent, and so could dispense with the State aid in a great measure.

As most of the Manautidars had resigned their Manautis, the State had to arrange for a larger quantity of seed-grain and advances for purchasing bullocks and agricultural implements were also needed. The total amount of the advances sanctioned by the State for all these purposes for the different Tahsils is given below :—

			Amount sanctioned.			Amount accounted for.			
			Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	
1.	Patan Tahsil	...	...	32,079	0	0	20,096	0	10
2.	Pachpahar	...	...	37,000	0	0	13,458	4	3
3.	Ayar	...	...	12,900	0	0	4,528	5	0
4.	Dug	...	...	13,100	0	0	5,299	11	0
5.	Gangdhar...	...	...	17,500	0	0	10,704	14	9
Total			...	1,12,579	0	0	54,087	3	10

The figures given under the column "Amount accounted for" are not to be taken for the total amount expended upto date. The Tahsildars have been very busy in supplying seed and bullocks, &c., to the cultivators, and causing lands to be sown, and have had no time to prepare their accounts up to date.

As the Charitable Relief Fund Committee have so kindly granted the sum of Rs. 48,000 for helping the people of this State, the Tahsildars have been directed to see that everyone who stands in need of bullocks or seed grain, or implements of husbandry should, without exception, be provided with them. Afterwards such of them as may after a careful enquiry be considered fit objects of grants from the Charitable Relief Fund will be granted *Farigh-Khatis* (quittances acknowledging receipt) for the grain and money advanced to them for setting them up in life

and the amount, for which quittances will be given to them, will be charged to the Charitable Relief Fund grant made to the State. By this expedient a considerably larger area of land has been sown and by a greater number of persons, than if the Tahsildars had tried to go into the claims of each applicant first, and to make him the grant after those claims had been enquired into. The time for sowing the Kharif crop was limited and the work entailed on the Tahsildars in providing seed and bullocks, and causing lands to be sown was an exceptionally heavy demand on their energy; so any portion of that time and energy spent on the settling of the claims of the applicants for the Charitable grants would have necessarily resulted in a less area sown, and by a fewer number of persons. Besides such claims could not have been settled satisfactorily in a hurry, and an attempt to do the thing at the time would have resulted in numerous complaints, from those deserving of such grants, of not having received them. These claims will be settled much more satisfactorily now, without any harm having been done to any body by their remaining unsettled so long.

Though the seed-grain (Makka and Jowar) was very dear and could with difficulty be procured yet it was supplied to the cultivators in a sufficient quantity, and the Kharif sowings have been done very satisfactorily. Only in the case of a number of Gangdhar villages, was the seed sown early in June last for want of subsequent rains, and the land had to be sown a second time. The Makka crop is very nearly ready, and the Jowar crop is doing well. It is true that both Makka and Jowar have suffered more or less by excessive rains, yet the people are looking to excellent Rabi crop. All the tanks and wells and *Oris* are overflowing with water, and promise very good results. Preparations are being made for Rabi sowings. The seed grain of Wheat is very dear, dearer than North-Western Provinces Wheat, which the people think does not suit this country. The Banias, who have, in their possession, stores of the local produce demand heavy prices for it. A large amount of advances will have to be given for purchasing this seed. In fact the Tahsildars are already engaged in procuring it.

It is a pity that with the exception of a few well-to-do Patails all the cultivators have to depend for seed, and in fact for every thing else on their Manautidars. The injurious effects of the Manautidari system have already been mentioned. When His Highness visited the Chaumahla in 1899 he saw how the people were situated, and conferred with the principal Sondhias, who form the main population of the Chaumahla, as to the best means of improving their condition. It was proposed that a School with a Boarding House attached should be established at the Chhaoni for the sole benefit of the sons of the Sondhia Patels, and that in addition to a moderate amount of reading and writing and accounts, the boys should be taught agriculture and such other things as may be of real use to them in their life as Patels and cultivators. The Patels liked the proposal very well; but the famine coming on just after His Highness' visit, no steps could be taken to carry it out. When His Highness next visits Chaumahla as he intends shortly, some definite steps

will be taken in the matter, and, as most of the Manautidars have resigned their Manautis, arrangements will also have to be made for starting some sort of agricultural bank for the benefit of the cultivators. If these two schemes are carried out satisfactorily it is hoped that a great deal of improvement will soon be effected in the condition of the people.

Area and Population of Jhalawar (Census 1891).

No.	Names.	Area in Square Miles.	Population.	REMARKS
1	Chhaoni, Jhalrapatan	·027	23,363	
2	City, Jhalrapatan	·367	10,783	
3	Patan, Parganah	169·706	17,494	
4	Suket Villages added to Patan Parganah ...	58· 14	8,212	
5	Pachpahar	131·	18,173	
6	Awar	80·	15,755	
7	Dug	168·	26,206	
8	Gangdhar	187·	30,821	
9	Kirpapur	13·75	Deserted.	
	Total ...	808·89	150,807	

Statement showing Cultivated and Barren land, &c., in Jhalawar State in Sambat 1955.

No.	Tahsils.	CULTIVATED. :						Barren.	Total.	Gardens.	Muafi, includ- ing Chauthan.	Grand Total.	REMARKS.									
		Privat.		Mal.		Total.																
		Big.	Bs.	Big.	Bs.	Big.	Bs.							Big.	Bs.	Big.	Bs.	Big.	Bs.			
1	Patan ...	...	...	5,557	16	49,707	8	55,325	4	70,534	4	63,790	4	1,89,649	12	990	15	13,621	18	2,04,262	5	
2	Pachpahar ...	...	...	4,345	1	53,827	15	58,172	16	34,991	5	18,068	11	1,11,232	12	202	0	7,108	6	1,18,512	18	
3	Awar ...	...	...	4,344	13	18,885	4½	33,229	17½	19,106	14	47,896	13	1,00,233	4½	12	12	3,458	16½	1,03,704	13	
4	Dug ...	...	...	6,629	9½	89,108	13	45,738	2½	75,429	2	41,782	13	1,62,919	17½	73	10	12,465	3½	1,75,488	11	
5	Gangdhar ...	...	...	4,695	15	43,312	19	48,008	14	59,598	1	28,879	6	1,36,480	1	38	15	19,088	4	1,55,613	0	
Total		...	...	25,572	14½	2,14,901	19½	2,40,474	14	2,59,659	6	2,00,417	7	7,00,551	7	1,317	12	55,742	8	7,57,611	7	

Comparative Statement of Area under cultivation in Sambats 1955 and 1956.

No.	Taluk.	SAMBAT, 1955						SAMBAT, 1956						PERCENTAGE OF			
		Kharif.	Rabi.			Total (Kharif and Rabi.	Kharif.	Rabi.			Total Kharif and Rabi.	Columns 8 to 3.	Columns 9 to 4.	Columns 11 to 6.	Columns 12 to 7.		
			Pawat (irrigated).	Mal (un irrigated).	Total.			Pawat (irrigated).	Mal (Un- irrigated)	Total.							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16		
		Bighas.	Bighas.	Bighas.	Bighas.	Bighas.	Bighas.	Bighas.	Bighas.	Bighas.	Bighas.	Bighas.	Bighas.	Bighas.	Bighas.		
1	Patan (including por- tion of Suket) ...	32,717	3,907	16,550	20,457	53,171	28,905	1,599	73	1,672	30,577	88	41	8	57		
2	Pachpahar ...	35,817	2,224	5,221	7,418	43,205	33,249	615	...	645	33,894	92	29	9	78		
3	Awar ...	28,103	3,101	608	4,012	32,117	26,824	2,303	...	2,303	29,127	91	68	57	90		
4	Dug ...	39,866	5,205	1,015	6,220	46,086	38,892	2,251	...	2,251	41,113	97	43	36	69		
5	Gangdhar ...	40,602	3,762	3,189	6,951	47,553	39,552	2,152	...	2,152	41,701	97	57	31	87		
	Total ...	1,77,137	18,502	26,586	45,088	2,22,523	1,67,422	8,950	73	9,023	1,76,415	91	48	26	79		

Census of 1891.

No.	Caste.	Chhmoni.	Putan.	Pachpalar.	Awar.	Dug.	Gangdhar.	Total.
1	Rajputs, Military	1,112	1,852	371	276	215	1,193	5,019
2	Gujars „	577	2,821	797	252	206	1,152	5,808
3	Sondhias „	3	138	4,760	6,929	11,164	10,825	33,819
4	Malis	782	1,139	387	113	287	209	3,217
5	Kulmis	20	1,197	561	181	...	17	1,976
6	Dhakurs	111	2,360	306	43	1	...	2,821
7	Bhils	131	4,214	251	110	20	...	4,726
8	Brahmans (Priests)	2,161	2,577	1,239	511	1,007	1,731	9,532
9	Beragis (Mendicants)	102	911	391	415	339	559	2,717
10	Gushains „	21	153	303	84	243	248	1,054
11	Kayasthas	491	98	88	19	71	127	894
12	Dholis (Singers)	116	193	200	245	396	469	1,619
13	Mahajans (Traders)	1,356	1,512	586	114	328	694	4,620
14	Oswals „	116	314	352	483	671	130	2,068
15	Nais (Barbers)	427	657	342	385	535	663	2,959
16	Sunars (Goldsmiths)	203	287	123	92	200	201	1,106
17	Lahars (Blacksmiths)	121	393	132	170	326	347	1,490
18	Khatis (Carpenters)	251	622	354	288	431	476	2,422
19	Darzis (Tailors)	228	219	119	147	223	331	1,300
20	Balahis (Village-watchmen and cultivators)	173	1,450	1,442	1,489	2,746	3,399	10,689
21	Telis (Oilmen)	177	1,198	277	193	332	363	2,545
22	Kumhars (Potters)	414	805	299	334	495	524	2,871
23	Kahars (Water-carriers)	551	316	167	26	5	250	1,215
24	Chamars	1,529	2,609	1,684	1,509	2,357	2,076	11,764
25	Bhangis (Sweepers)	319	238	84	85	131	182	1,114
26	Bagris (Stone-cutter)	3	163	361	327	1,107	1,056	3,019
27	Sheikhs (Mohamedans)	2,880	832	162	174	137	197	4,382
28	Pathans „ „	2,867	665	260	211	299	336	4,638
	Total ... ..	...	..	...	..	...	...	1,31,404
29	Miscellaneous ... ..	..	...	...	..	...	...	19,403
	GRAND TOTAL ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,50,807

Rainfall at the Chhaoni of Jhalrapatan, 1899.

Months.				Dates.	Inches.	Total.	REMARKS.
June	9	·52	12·00	
				11	·47		
				13	·33		
				15	·74		
				18	·35		
				19	·68		
				20	2·43		
				21	·54		
				22	·05		
				23	3·34		
				24	1·34		
				25	·21		
July	5	·45	8·15	
				6	1·15		
				7	2·75		
				8	2·20		
				20	·34		
				22	1·26		
August	11	·37	·37	

**Statement showing the Annual Rainfall, as registered at the various
Dispensaries, Jhalawar State, for the years 1897, 1899 and 1900.**

Months.				Chimoni.	Patan.	Pachpalnar.	Awar.	Dug.	Gandhar.	Average for the whole State.	Normal Average.
1897.											
January	...	...	...	0.62	0.74	...	0.42	...	0.30	0.52	0.23
February	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.31
March	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.15
April	...	...	...	...	0.2	...	0.3	...	0.3	0.25	0.04
May	...	...	...	...	0.24	0.15	0.20	...	0.02	0.15	0.48
June	...	...	...	4.67	5.50	4.43	8.69	...	3.87	5.43	5.39
July	...	...	...	6.02	7.24	6.07	5.89	...	6.66	6.37	14.88
August	...	...	...	15.46	14.43	11.69	9.45	...	8.90	11.86	10.05
September	...	...	...	4.86	3.34	2.26	1.89	...	0.70	2.61	5.67
October	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.70	0.70	0.97
November	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.26
December	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.17
Total				31.65	31.51	24.0	26.83	...	23.50	27.90	38.90
1899.											
January	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.23
February	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.31
March	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.15
April	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.04
May	...	...	...	0.10	0.44	1.38	...	1.06	0.83	0.64	0.48
June	...	...	...	11.79	6.83	7.31	...	11.79	7.71	9.08	5.39
July	...	...	...	8.50	8.56	5.40	...	5.34	2.77	6.11	14.88
August	...	...	...	0.37	0.42	1.73	...	0.10	0.62	0.66	10.05
September	...	...	...	...	0.23	0.26	...	0.35	2.22	0.91	5.67
October	...	...	...	...	...	0.03	...	...	0.20	0.11	0.97
November	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.26
December	...	...	...	...	0.35	0.12	...	0.22	0.15	0.21	0.47
Total				20.76	17.53	16.23	...	18.86	14.50	17.65	38.90
1900.											
January	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.02	0.02	0.23
February	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.31
March	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.15
April	...	...	...	0.70	0.56	0.44	...	0.12	0.21	0.41	0.04
May	...	...	...	0.35	0.20	0.02	...	0.05	0.15	0.15	0.48
June	...	...	...	0.92	1.57	1.61	...	0.59	5.71	2.7	5.39
July	...	...	...	11.65	11.44	6.71	...	16.75	11.15	11.54	14.88
August	...	...	...	28.13	29.13	34.46	...	31.10	26.02	29.76	10.05
September	...	...	...	11.42	7.81	7.25	...	8.17	19.95	10.82	5.67
Total				53.17	50.21	50.52	...	56.68	63.24	55.40	38.90

RELIEF WORKS UNDER P. W. D.

Abstract Statement showing the Numbers relieved on the Works
under P. W. D., Jhalawar State, Rajputana.

No.	Month.	Miscellaneous Works, Tanks.	Kishan-pura Tank.	Stratton Sagar.	Hatunia Tank.	Mundliakheri Tank.	Gaonri Tank.	Khandia Channel.
1	October 1899 to January 1900 ...	59,196	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	February 1900 ...	...	14,640	1,065	4,631	1,075	...	...
3	March „ ...	...	19,410	8,324	9,372	16,068	...	...
4	April „ ..	...	23,942	15,888	9,680	40,763	...	...
5	May „ ...	...	25,843	14,181	8,018	29,447	...	...
6	June „ ...	...	24,537	4,745	10,277	53,301	...	...
7	July „ ..	...	16,960	3,855	6,425	35,216	...	...
8	August „ ...	...	15,520	2,341	4,115	18,011	2,964	289
9	September „ ..	...	600	1,229	2,377	140	309	...
	Total ..	59,196	1,41,562	51,628	54,955	1,96,021	3,273	289
	GRAND TOTAL ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,06,023

Statement showing the Numbers on Relief Works from
October 1899 to January 1900.

No	Works	October 1899.	November 1899.	December. 1899.	January 1900.	REMARKS.
1	Stratton Sagar ...	14,260	12,873	6,642	11,160	Daily numbers previous to February 1900, not available.
2	Lime Factory ..	1,240	1,350	636	...	
3	Stone Quarries .	...	2,057	2,558	...
4	Sarabsakha Well ..	..	...	645	775
5	Durgapura Tank ...	..	...	600	...
6	Kishanpura Tank .	...	...	2,902	1,698
	Total ..	15,500	16,280	13,783	13,633	
	GRAND TOTAL	59,196	

RELIEF WORKS UNDER P. W. D.—(Continued.)

Statement showing the Daily Numbers of Labourers on Relief Works.

Dates.	Kishanpura Tank.	Stratton Sagar.	Hatunia Tank.	Mundliakheri Tank.	REMARKS.
Febry. 3	299	...	20	...	
" 4	477	...	22	...	
" 5	455	...	20	...	
" 6	477	...	100	...	
" 7	514	...	150	...	
" 8	682	...	150	...	
" 9	692	...	150	...	
" 10	638	...	150	...	
" 11	688	...	135	...	
" 12	696	...	135	...	
" 13	693	...	123	...	
" 14	532	...	150	...	
" 15	563	...	185	...	
" 16	570	...	185	...	
" 17	507	...	250	...	
" 18	557	...	211	...	
" 19	547	...	230	...	
" 20	549	...	230	...	
" 21	553	...	230	...	
" 22	560	...	230	...	
" 23	559	...	230	...	
" 24	549	213	285	225	
" 25	552	213	280	250	
" 26	555	213	280	200	
" 27	557	213	280	200	
" 28	559	213	280	200	
	14,610	1,065	4,691	1,075	
March 1	558	213	280	250	
" 2	560	213	280	250	
" 3	558	229	288	386	
" 4	561	229	300	286	
" 5	572	229	305	286	
" 6	565	229	305	250	
" 7	570	229	305	250	
" 8	568	229	305	250	
" 9	572	229	305	250	
" 10	580	264	315	370	
" 11	580	264	315	350	
" 12	590	264	315	370	
" 13	591	264	315	350	
" 14	593	264	315	450	
" 15	605	264	315	400	
" 16	606	264	315	450	
" 17	610	273	282	300	
" 18	625	273	272	335	
" 19	625	273	310	300	
" 20	630	273	325	350	
" 21	648	273	315	350	
" 22	692	273	330	300	
" 23	692	273	330	400	
" 24	692	275	280	750	
" 25	692	275	310	950	
" 26	705	275	290	1,300	
" 27	705	275	290	1,450	
" 28	720	275	290	1,150	
" 29	715	275	290	1,100	
" 30	715	275	290	1,050	
" 31	715	611	290	803	
	19,410	8,324	9,372	16,086	

RELIEF WORKS UNDER P. W. D.—(Continued.)

Statement showing the Daily Numbers of Labourers on Relief Works.

Dates.	Kishanpura Tank.	Stratton Sagar.	Hatunia Tank.	Mundliakhari Tank.	REMARKS.
April 1	705	566	290	793	
" 2	705	516	290	790	
" 3	709	521	290	810	
" 4	715	446	290	773	
" 5	715	556	290	805	
" 6	715	566	290	840	
" 7	718	490	340	750	
" 8	718	515	340	800	
" 9	719	485	330	900	
" 10	740	480	330	700	
" 11	780	440	330	1,500	
" 12	801	385	330	3,300	
" 13	810	470	330	3,300	
" 14	840	470	330	1,300	
" 15	850	470	330	1,350	
" 16	850	470	330	1,345	
" 17	858	470	330	1,350	
" 18	856	470	330	1,400	
" 19	857	470	330	1,357	
" 20	856	470	330	1,350	
" 21	855	685	330	2,100	
" 22	850	670	330	2,100	
" 23	850	675	330	2,000	
" 24	840	650	330	1,990	
" 25	840	710	330	1,900	
" 26	840	700	330	2,100	
" 27	840	660	330	2,700	
" 28	840	485	330	500	
" 29	835	472	330	500	
" 30	835	455	330	450	
	23,942	15,888	9,680	40,763	
May 1	810	415	330	450	
" 2	841	380	330	450	
" 3	835	355	330	550	
" 4	835	341	330	550	
" 5	835	470	140	500	
" 6	835	470	152	500	
" 7	830	470	110	503	
" 8	830	470	110	503	
" 9	840	470	200	453	
" 10	835	470	207	453	
" 11	835	470	207	453	
" 12	835	470	263	943	
" 13	835	470	260	1,042	
" 14	830	470	265	900	
" 15	830	470	270	900	
" 16	845	470	257	900	
" 17	840	470	257	900	
" 18	835	470	257	900	
" 19	830	470	270	943	
" 20	830	470	280	1,042	
" 21	828	470	282	900	
" 22	820	470	282	900	
" 23	840	470	282	900	
" 24	840	470	282	900	
" 25	841	470	282	900	
" 26	828	470	290	1,852	
" 27	829	470	285	1,852	
" 28	830	470	302	1,852	
" 29	830	470	302	1,852	
" 30	828	470	302	1,852	
" 31	828	470	302	1,852	
	25,843	14,181	8,018	29,447	

RELIEF WORKS UNDER P. W. D.—(Continued.)

Statement showing the Daily Numbers of Labourers on Relief Works.

Dates.	Kishanpura Tank.	Stratton Sagar.	Hatunia Tank.	Mundliakheri Tank.	REMARKS.
June 1	830	470	302	1,852	
" 2	830	180	350	1,966	
" 3	830	180	350	1,966	
" 4	828	180	350	1,966	
" 5	830	180	350	1,840	
" 6	840	180	350	1,740	
" 7	840	180	350	1,790	
" 8	840	180	350	1,790	
" 9	828	150	350	1,890	
" 10	829	150	365	1,885	
" 11	830	150	350	1,888	
" 12	830	145	340	1,888	
" 13	828	145	335	1,886	
" 14	828	145	335	1,900	
" 15	830	150	335	1,900	
" 16	825	130	290	1,580	
" 17	825	130	285	1,580	
" 18	820	130	302	1,612	
" 19	820	130	302	1,610	
" 20	812	130	302	1,590	
" 21	812	130	302	1,590	
" 22	812	130	302	1,600	
" 23	810	135	380	1,950	
" 24	810	135	380	1,987	
" 25	796	135	380	1,980	
" 26	796	135	380	1,900	
" 27	796	135	390	1,900	
" 28	796	135	390	1,950	
" 29	796	135	390	1,960	
" 30	790	125	340	2,305	
	24,387	4,745	10,277	55,301	
July 1	790	125	340	2,405	
" 2	720	125	340	2,400	
" 3	720	125	390	1,800	
" 4	720	125	360	1,800	
" 5	720	125	375	1,800	
" 6	720	125	380	1,800	
" 7	720	120	340	1,875	
" 8	720	120	340	1,506	
" 9	720	120	340	375	
" 10	680	120	390	350	
" 11	680	120	360	325	
" 12	680	120	375	845	
" 13	680	120	380	845	
" 14	290	125	...	655	
" 15	290	125	...	720	
" 16	290	125	80	1,015	
" 17	270	135	80	730	
" 18	270	135	80	777	
" 19	270	135	80	965	
" 20	270	135	80	988	
" 21	530	136	110	960	
" 22	530	136	110	1,015	
" 23	530	136	110	1,020	
" 24	510	136	110	1,120	
" 25	510	136	110	988	
" 26	510	135	110	1,020	
" 27	510	135	110	1,002	
" 28	530	100	140	960	
" 29	530	100	130	1,015	
" 30	530	100	140	1,020	
" 31	520	100	135	1,120	
	16,960	3,855	6,425	35,216	

RELIEF WORKS UNDER P. W. D.—(Continued.)

Statement showing the Daily Numbers of Labourers on Relief Works.

Dates.	Kishan- pura Tank.	Stratton Sagar.	Hatunia Tank.	Mundlia- kheri Tank.	Gaonri Tank.	Khandia Chaunnel.	REMARKS.
August 1	520	102	135	988	...	...
" 2	520	107	135	1,020	...	...
" 3	520	107	135	1,002	...	...
" 4	530	100	140	425	101	...	
" 5	530	100	130	780	93	...	
" 6	530	108	140	220	129	...	
" 7	520	110	135	250	150	...	
" 8	520	123	135	780	154	...	
" 9	520	128	135	930	163	...	
" 10	520	135	135	1,020	157	...	
" 11	530	100	140	425	125	8	
" 12	530	100	130	780	197	10	
" 13	530	100	140	220	180	8	
" 14	520	100	135	250	155	10	
" 15	520	107	135	780	125	10	
" 16	520	107	135	930	184	21	
" 17	520	107	135	1,020	179	20	
" 18	530	...	140	1,020	130	18	
" 19	530	...	130	950	145	119	
" 20	530	...	140	781	11	14	
" 21	520	...	135	769	6	...	
" 22	520	...	135	836	130	...	
" 23	520	...	135	865	143	...	
" 24	520	...	135	970	90	...	
" 25	450	...	140	...	76	10	
" 26	450	...	130	...	60	12	
" 27	450	...	140	...	75	14	
" 28	450	...	135	...	6	14	
" 29	450	...	135	...	6	...	
" 30	450	100	135	...	12	...	
" 31	450	400	135	...	35	...	
	15,520	2,341	4,115	18,011	2,964	288	
Sept. 1	...	35	140	...	...	...
" 2	...	...	135	...	...	...
" 3	450	160	140	...	141	...	
" 4	...	165	135	...	125	...	
" 5	...	...	135	...	22	...	
" 6	...	...	135	...	21	...	
" 7	...	...	135	...	...	...
" 8	10	45	10	10	...	...
" 9	10	48	10	10	...	...
" 10	10	49	10	10	...	...
" 11	10	52	10	10	...	...
" 12	10	34	10	10	...	...
" 13	10	37	10	10	...	...
" 14	10	42	10	10	...	...
" 15	10	43	90	10	...	...
" 16	10	46	90	10	...	...
" 17	10	35	110	10	...	...
" 18	10	39	94	10	...	...
" 19	10	34	95	10	...	...
" 20	10	58	105	10	...	...
" 21	10	26	102	10	...	...
" 22	10	43	90	...	...	...
" 23	10	47	90	...	...	...
" 24	10	34	100	...	...	...
" 25	10	39	94	...	...	...
" 26	10	34	95	...	...	...
" 27	10	58	105	...	...	...
" 28	10	26	102	...	...	...
	660	1,229	2,377	140	309	...	

Miscellaneous Civil Relief Works, Jhalawar State.

Months.	His Highness's Kothi Well.	Digging Dhanwara Tank.	Digging Godown Talai.	Sinking Mal Sadar Well.	Cutting Grass and Pala-bush, &c.	Farm Enclosure.	Sarabkha Garden.	Miscellaneous Repairs to Roads, &c.	Total.	REMARKS.
August 1899	...	...	...	...	118	...	...	..	118	
September "	...	...	...	...	1,706	...	...	...	1,706	
October "	...	...	...	..	3,215	...	...	...	3,215	
November "	...	...	...	...	5,946	...	...	...	5,946	
December "	...	...	...	544	6,829	...	.	...	7,373	
January 1900	2,015	...	...	1,007	10,401	...	...	...	13,423	
February "	1,820	...	5,198	774	2,069	...	...	...	9,861	
March "	1,271	2,478	2,591	682	4,112	...	...	...	11,134	
April "	840	241	...	721	...	132	...	...	4,934	
May "	1,428	1,124	...	795	...	1,591	...	...	5,238	
June "	1,366	105	...	718	...	2,154	...	...	4,343	
July "	1,924	54	...	673	...	1,356	...	...	4,007	
August "	846	...	212	449	98	75	734	...	2,414	
September "	990	...	...	242	1,2337	...	2,237	569	16,375	
Total	12,500	7,502	8,001	6,605	46,831	5,308	2,971	569	90,087	

Kothi Wells (*Relief Works*).

Dates.	Dec. 1899.	Jan. 1900.	Feb. 1900.	March 1900.	April 1900.	May 1900.	June 1900.	July 1900.	August 1900.	Sept. 1900.	REMARKS.
1	...	65	65	41	28	47	48	60	30	33	
2	...	65	65	41	28	47	48	60	30	33	
3	...	65	65	41	28	46	48	60	30	33	
4	...	65	65	41	28	46	48	60	30	33	
5	...	65	65	41	28	46	48	60	30	33	
6	...	65	65	41	28	46	48	60	30	33	
7	...	65	65	41	28	46	48	60	30	33	
8	...	65	65	41	28	46	48	60	30	33	
9	...	65	65	41	28	46	48	60	30	33	
10	...	65	65	41	28	46	48	60	30	33	
11	...	65	65	41	28	46	48	60	30	33	
12	...	65	65	41	28	46	48	60	30	33	
13	...	65	65	41	28	46	48	60	30	33	
14	...	65	65	41	28	46	48	60	30	33	
15	...	65	65	41	28	46	48	60	30	33	
16	...	65	65	41	28	46	48	64	30	33	
17	...	65	65	41	28	46	47	64	33	33	
18	...	65	65	41	28	46	47	64	33	33	
19	...	65	65	41	28	46	47	64	33	33	
20	...	65	65	41	28	46	47	64	33	33	
21	...	65	65	41	28	46	47	64	33	33	
22	...	65	65	41	28	46	47	64	33	33	
23	...	65	65	41	28	46	47	64	33	33	
24	...	65	65	41	28	46	47	64	33	33	
25	...	65	65	41	28	46	37	64	34	33	
26	...	65	65	41	28	46	37	64	34	33	
27	...	65	65	41	28	46	37	64	34	33	
28	...	65	65	41	28	46	37	64	...	33	
29	...	65	...	41	28	46	37	64	...	33	
30	...	65	...	41	28	46	37	64	...	33	
31	41	28	46	37	64	...	33	
Total	...	2,015	1,820	1,271	480	1,428	1,366	1,924	846	990	12,500
Dhanwara Tank (<i>Relief Works</i>).											
1	142	50	...	5	...	...
2	138	83	...	8	...	...
3	132	83	...	9	...	...
4	144	104	9	9	...	...
5	151	111	111	1	10	...	...
6	116	98	104	...	7	...	...
7	109	100	105	...	3	...	...
8	66	88	18	...	2	...	...
9	71	119	97	...	1	...	...
10	63	69	34	11	...	...	...
11	43	24	95	...	...	...	...
12	35	70	97	2	...	...	...
13	41	90	99	...	...	...	...
14	34	66	81	...	...	...	...
15	16	98	83	...	...	...	...
16	84	80	...	...	...	...
17	14	131	...	...	...	...	...
18	18	129	...	...	...	...	...
19	20	110	...	...	...	...	...
20	112	146	...	...	...	...	...
21	128	125	...	...	...	...	...
22	155	101	...	...	...	...	...
23	148	112	...	...	...	...	...
24	156	121	...	...	...	...	...
25	169	112	...	12	...	...	...
26	107	109	...	14	...	...	...
27	121	124	...	25	...	...	...
28	145	122	...	10	...	...	...
29	148	118	...	5	...	...	...
30	162	108	...	16	...	...	...
31	180	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	2,478	3,241	1,424	105	54	...	...	7,302

Godown Talai (Relief Works).

Dates.	Dec. 1899.	Jan. 1900.	Feb. 1900.	March 1900.	April 1900.	May 1900.	June 1900.	July 1900.	Aug. 1900.	Sept. 1900.	REMARKS.
1	...	...	247	174	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	...	...	246	152	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	...	...	269	187	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	...	...	228	167	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	...	...	153	182	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	...	...	209	187	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	...	...	171	146	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	...	...	283	134	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	...	...	156	124	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	...	...	294	130	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	...	...	353	149	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	...	...	137	135	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	...	...	144	149	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	...	...	61	149	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	...	...	155	135	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	...	...	172	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	...	...	83	129	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	...	...	129	117	...	...	...	...	...	...
19	...	...	141	17	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	...	...	165	19	...	...	...	...	...	...
21	...	...	189	9	...	...	...	...	...	...
22	...	...	190	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	
23	...	...	150	...	...	...	...	...	16	...	
24	...	...	178	...	...	...	...	...	32	...	
25	...	...	160	...	...	...	...	...	35	...	
26	...	...	167	...	...	...	...	...	34	...	
27	...	...	171	...	...	...	...	...	51	...	
28	...	...	197	...	...	...	...	...	38	...	
Total	...	...	5,198	2,691	...	...	...	...	212	...	8,001
Mal Sadar Well (Relief Works).											
1	...	32	30	26	20	26	24	24	22	12	
2	...	31	29	26	20	26	23	24	22	16	
3	...	31	29	25	21	26	24	21	22	15	
4	...	34	29	25	22	26	25	23	20	17	
5	...	34	19	25	23	26	24	23	17	12	
6	...	33	29	27	25	26	25	24	18	13	
7	...	32	29	27	26	25	25	25	19	11	
8	...	32	30	26	23	25	25	18	19	9	
9	...	32	30	27	26	25	24	16	19	7	
10	...	32	30	27	27	24	25	20	16	5	
11	...	32	30	26	25	24	25	20	18	8	
12	...	32	30	25	25	27	26	20	17	8	
13	...	32	30	27	25	25	25	20	17	8	
14	18	31	30	27	25	25	23	20	15	10	
15	18	31	28	26	25	26	25	22	16	23	
16	25	31	27	...	21	26	25	22	16	21	
17	30	33	26	26	23	26	25	22	15	18	
18	31	33	27	26	24	26	21	23	16	16	
19	30	33	26	26	24	25	20	23	16	13	
20	33	32	26	26	24	25	22	20	16	14	
21	31	32	26	26	24	26	24	21	...	11	
22	32	33	25	25	24	26	21	21	14	9	
23	33	33	25	26	24	26	21	20	16	8	
24	32	34	25	26	24	26	21	22	16	7	
25	31	34	24	25	24	26	23	22	16	8	
26	30	34	24	26	24	26	23	21	16	8	
27	33	35	26	26	26	26	23	24	15	8	
28	32	34	25	26	26	25	27	22	...	8	
29	34	39	...	26	25	26	26	22	...	8	
30	32	30	...	27	23	26	26	23	...	12	
31	33	30	...	27	...	26	...	22	...	...
Total	544	1,007	774	682	721	795	718	679	449	242	6,605

Bagar Works (*Famine Relief*).

Dates.	Grass-Supply.	Cutting Palabush	Fresh grass.	Cutting Grass.	Fuel-wood.	Patan Farm.	Total.	REMARKS.
July 1899	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
August "	...	...	...	118	...	...	118	
September "	1,501	27	178	...	...	..	1,706	
October "	2,395	411	...	375	...	34	3,215	
November "	5,780	82	8	...	...	76	5,916	
December "	6,714	...	18	...	...	97	6,829	
January 1900	10,286	..	17	...	...	88	10,411	
February "	2,051	...	18	...	...	..	2,069	
March "	4,082	8	22	...	...	...	4,112	
April "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
May "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
June "	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
July "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
August "	...	...	...	...	98	...	98	
September "	...	...	...	...	12,337	...	12,337	
Total ...	13,809	528	93	671	12,435	291	46,831	

Chhaoni Farm Stone Enclosure (*Relief Works, Civil*).

Dates.	April 1900.	May 1900.	June 1900.	July 1900.	August 1900.	REMARKS.
1	...	47	76	65	10	
2	...	47	76	65	10	
3	...	47	76	65	10	
4	...	47	76	65	10	
5	...	47	74	65	10	
6	...	47	74	65	9	
7	...	47	73	65	8	
8	...	47	73	65	8	
9	...	47	69	60	...	
10	...	47	69	65	...	
11	...	47	69	66	...	
12	...	50	69	66	...	
13	...	50	66	68	...	
14	...	50	66	67	...	
15	...	52	70	66	...	
16	...	51	71	27	...	
17	...	52	70	27	...	
18	...	54	72	26	...	
19	...	53	72	27	...	
20	...	53	72	27	...	
21	...	50	72	27	...	
22	...	52	72	27	...	
23	...	51	75	27	...	
24	...	51	75	26	...	
25	...	52	75	27	...	
26	...	66	74	27	...	
27	...	57	70	22	...	
28	44	58	70	21	...	
29	41	60	69	17	...	
30	44	61	69	13	...	
31	...	61	...	10	...	
Total	132	1,591	2,154	1,356	75	5,308

Miscellaneous (*Relief Works*).

Dates.	SARABSAKHA GARDEN.		UNDER MIR DUNYAD ALI, ROADS, TANKS.		REMARKS.
	August.	September.	September.	October.	
1	...	36	...	10	
2	...	120	20	11	
3	...	87	31	...	
4	...	203	...	7	
5	...	216	...	...
6	3	211	...	...
7	5	1	...	...
8	19	20	...	...
9	47	27	...	...
10	50	27	20	...	
11	52	28	26	...	
12	53	36	71	...	
13	12	25	107	...	
14	45	28	10	...	
15	7	37	19	...	
16	7	41	20	...	
17	7	29	10	...	
18	7	53	28	...	
19	10	61	31	...	
20	4	85	38	...	
21	10	87	18	...	
22	6	87	13	...	
23	33	150	6	...	
24	50	116	6	...	
25	56	127	5	...	
26	52	82	7	...	
27	50	85	9	...	
28	41	80	10	...	
29	...	52	11	...	
30	37	...	10	...	
31	41	...	...	...
Total	731	2,237	541	28	
G. Total	...	...	...	3,510	

Statement showing Numbers relieved in the Poor-houses, &c.

No.	Months.	His Highness' Poor-house.	Orphanage.	Chhaoni Poor-house.	Patan	Pachpahar.	Awar.	Dug.	Gangdhar.	REMARKS.
1	December 1899	..	198	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	January 1900	...	453	6,184	16,293	...	...	...	119	
3	February "	7,179	1,000	14,292	20,750	1,768	573	1,919	512	
4	March "	2,516	2,206	10,331	19,488	3,595	700	747	1,082	
5	April "	2,057	3,434	16,434	14,075	1,273	550	576	1,335	
6	May "	1,434	3,463	28,937	17,305	1,471	1,106	1,822	1,737	
7	June "	86	5,816	27,129	23,815	6,668	4,144	8,872	4,009	
8	July "	...	8,658	25,262	22,890	4,983	3,224	4,592	6,416	
9	August "	...	9,265	17,807	18,749	5,793	2,902	5,415	9,444	
10	September "	...	1,919	8,150	3,172	4,337	624	2,705	2,325	
	Total	13,272	36,412	1,54,526	1,56,537	29,888	13,823	26,678	26,979	4,58,151

His Highness' Poor-house (*Gratuitous Relief*).

Dates.	Dec. 1899.	Jan. 1900.	Feb. 1900.	March 1900.	April. 1900.	May 1900.	June 1900.	July 1900.	August 1900.	Sept. 1900.	REMARKS.
1	...	...	332	100	108	61	43	...	...	...
2	...	...	325	105	100	59	43	...	...	...
3	...	...	320	101	105	57	...	...	...	...
4	...	...	329	108	100	58	...	...	...	...
5	...	...	329	100	100	40	...	...	...	...
6	...	...	378	97	100	46	...	...	...	...
7	...	...	378	98	92	49	...	...	...	...
8	...	...	536	95	93	49	...	...	...	...
9	...	...	566	90	91	49	...	...	...	...
10	...	...	531	86	37	48	...	...	...	...
11	...	...	612	59	36	41	...	...	...	...
12	...	...	227	53	26	45	...	...	...	...
13	...	...	234	52	36	45	...	...	...	...
14	...	...	238	48	35	45	...	...	...	...
15	...	...	237	45	39	42	...	...	...	...
16	...	...	237	47	38	42	...	...	...	...
17	...	...	123	59	55	13	...	...	...	...
18	...	...	123	57	55	45	...	...	...	...
19	...	...	117	55	55	13	...	...	...	...
20	...	...	117	55	55	44	...	...	...	...
21	...	...	113	53	75	44	...	...	...	...
22	...	...	115	59	75	44	...	...	...	...
23	...	...	116	62	75	11	...	...	...	...
24	...	...	112	113	75	14	...	...	...	...
25	...	...	103	108	72	42	...	...	...	...
26	...	...	160	107	70	41	...	...	...	...
27	...	...	98	107	58	41	...	...	...	...
28	...	...	103	105	67	45	...	...	...	...
29	...	...	...	105	65	16	...	...	...	...
30	...	...	...	101	63	41	...	...	...	...
31	...	...	...	100	...	42	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	7,179	2,516	2,957	1,334	86	...	...	...	13,272
Chhaoni Orphanage (<i>Gratuitous Relief</i>).											
1	...	11	39	46	95	121	118	212	301	79	
2	...	11	36	49	94	120	111	239	302	78	
3	...	11	39	49	100	118	162	239	302	79	
4	...	11	36	58	102	117	163	213	305	61	
5	...	11	36	63	101	115	165	265	303	61	
6	...	11	36	52	106	116	167	267	301	69	
7	...	11	31	58	106	117	162	272	307	69	
8	...	10	31	53	102	116	170	273	317	63	
9	...	10	31	61	119	112	168	275	421	62	
10	...	10	34	62	123	112	171	275	416	60	
11	...	10	34	61	125	112	175	275	415	60	
12	8	10	34	62	126	113	177	287	452	60	
13	8	10	33	62	119	108	180	297	419	60	
14	8	10	37	62	114	109	177	275	111	60	
15	9	10	36	53	111	111	178	277	434	60	
16	10	10	36	51	109	113	175	269	432	60	
17	10	10	38	52	110	112	179	276	335	59	
18	9	12	37	53	110	97	178	279	327	64	
19	9	13	37	72	108	97	238	279	309	63	
20	9	13	37	105	110	105	238	282	273	63	
21	9	17	37	105	111	105	237	276	241	63	
22	9	17	42	100	119	106	210	272	237	63	
23	9	17	42	95	123	111	243	281	232	63	
24	9	32	42	96	123	109	223	274	186	63	
25	9	32	45	96	126	111	230	279	185	63	
26	10	28	41	92	127	115	232	313	173	63	
27	11	27	10	90	125	109	210	333	173	63	
28	11	13	49	91	127	110	237	322	156	63	
29	11	13	...	91	126	110	235	307	156	65	
30	11	14	...	96	121	112	243	297	156	63	
31	11	28	...	94	...	115	...	298	156	...	
Total	198	453	1,009	2,200	3,431	3,463	5,816	8,658	9,265	1,919	36,112

Chhaoni Poor-house (*Gratuitous Relief*).

Dates.	Dec. 1899.	Jan. 1900.	Feb. 1900.	March 1900.	April 1900.	May 1900.	June 1900.	July 1900.	August 1900.	Sept. 1900.	REMARKS.
1	...	78	288	564	187	753	1,230	837	810	483	
2	...	88	302	550	185	760	1,230	834	838	523	
3	...	88	289	544	185	760	1,127	826	854	399	
4	...	94	311	537	185	754	1,125	825	816	331	
5	...	95	320	541	185	758	793	830	924	351	
6	...	102	376	382	315	762	944	819	934	325	Previous to Jan.
7	...	105	437	372	349	854	913	816	954	280	paunched grain
8	...	129	436	370	392	819	950	820	959	275	was doled out
9	...	129	476	365	457	855	945	825	843	275	as below—
10	...	135	562	358	502	923	951	821	867	285	Sept. 29. 4,405
11	...	140	540	353	423	913	899	816	878	286	Oct. " 16,400
12	...	148	529	348	695	908	867	814	883	251	Nov. " 7,920
13	...	150	547	316	759	924	822	812	883	248	Dec. " 9,604
14	...	150	579	343	688	926	840	811	881	264	
15	...	168	579	342	686	925	865	808	390	202	
16	...	168	596	341	684	925	839	760	308	252	
17	...	172	612	341	680	941	865	712	267	251	
18	...	193	618	330	676	935	835	707	267	252	
19	...	187	614	314	607	930	829	706	268	249	
20	...	212	598	313	603	927	826	712	311	248	
21	...	183	588	313	643	937	818	729	363	249	
22	...	204	581	312	669	971	839	762	358	211	
23	...	242	588	199	716	965	837	789	351	211	
24	...	257	595	196	714	974	856	821	153	193	
25	...	263	593	194	604	1,017	841	841	147	194	
26	...	340	588	192	598	1,047	838	859	145	207	
27	...	356	586	192	770	1,082	833	892	194	207	
28	...	382	564	101	763	1,103	851	900	455	207	
29	...	405	...	191	759	1,114	846	912	475	199	
30	...	408	...	188	755	1,185	842	912	484	182	
31	...	415	...	187	...	1,204	...	925	484	...	
Total	...	1,184	14,292	10,331	16,434	28,937	27,129	25,262	17,807	8,150	1,51,526
Patan Poor-house (<i>Gratuitous Relief</i>).											
1	...	586	614	783	542	437	775	696	887	134	
2	...	578	705	779	557	442	887	725	927	128	
3	...	544	772	810	582	456	883	724	923	127	
4	...	536	785	803	657	449	873	692	919	126	
5	...	533	768	796	653	428	871	706	902	123	
6	...	526	828	568	646	392	928	724	967	121	
7	...	444	850	557	554	407	916	720	900	121	
8	...	429	870	551	531	407	916	707	986	112	
9	...	438	870	536	516	409	937	660	1,051	114	
10	...	442	850	528	514	416	891	657	1,109	114	
11	...	467	879	520	503	420	885	645	1,100	108	
12	...	469	815	513	495	438	871	663	1,134	108	
13	...	468	845	509	475	421	877	655	1,134	107	
14	...	479	800	502	434	421	947	639	1,130	106	
15	...	494	799	497	370	485	856	648	1,054	108	
16	...	498	785	469	322	444	735	621	1,026	106	
17	...	490	747	459	336	558	763	630	107	100	
18	...	500	571	840	385	449	738	661	209	99	
19	...	501	549	845	329	505	735	667	200	98	
20	...	509	543	847	314	545	734	715	195	98	
21	...	512	546	865	335	622	662	738	186	96	
22	...	526	571	873	354	715	645	829	193	97	
23	...	547	601	848	344	753	654	909	192	97	
24	...	550	666	542	438	784	649	879	202	89	
25	...	556	727	542	505	780	658	885	184	89	
26	...	579	763	540	497	779	669	803	178	88	
27	...	594	799	557	520	800	719	846	162	88	
28	...	631	792	571	492	810	713	852	140	90	
29	...	643	...	571	475	779	712	855	143	90	
30	...	598	...	581	440	799	718	855	139	90	
31	...	626	...	586	...	605	...	859	138	...	
Total	...	16,293	20,750	19,488	14,076	17,805	23,815	22,890	18,749	8,472	1,56,537

III.—Expenditure on Gratuitous Relief.

No.	Heads.	Amount.			Remarks.
		Rs.	A.	P.	
1	His Highness' Poor-house ...	897	3	0	In most cases the expenditure shown is up to the end of August 1900.
2	Chhaoni Poor-house ...	21,298	4	0	
3	Patan Poor-house ...	18,857	12	1	
4	Orphanage ...	4,825	1	8	
5	Pachpahar Poor-house ...	1,816	11	6	
6	Awar Poor-house ...	1,795	4	0	
7	Dug Poor-house ...	1,691	15	0	
8	Gangdhar Poor-house ...	1,945	13	3	
	Total ..	53,098	1	3	

IV.—Takkavi advances to Cultivators.

No.	Tahsil.	SEED AND FOOD-GRAINS AND BULLOCKS						WELLS AND OLIVE						TOTAL.					
		Amount sanctioned.			Amount expended for which accounts have been received from Tahsils.			Amount sanctioned.			Amount expended for which accounts have been received from Tahsils.			Amount sanctioned.			Amount expended for which accounts have been received from Tahsils.		
		Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
1	Patan ...	32,979	3	6	29,096	0	10	2,835	0	0	1,762	0	0	34,911	3	6	21,858	0	10
2	Pachpahar ...	37,099	0	0	13,458	4	7	3,229	0	0	1,010	0	0	40,229	0	0	14,468	4	3
3	Awar ...	12,965	0	0	4,528	5	0	2,186	0	0	659	0	0	15,086	0	0	5,217	5	0
4	Dug ...	13,160	0	0	5,299	11	0	1,350	0	0	801	2	9	14,460	0	0	6,103	13	9
5	Gangdhar ...	17,500	0	0	10,701	14	9	6,357	0	0	5,002	1	0	23,857	0	0	15,706	16	9
	Total ...	1,12,579	3	6	54,087	3	10	15,918	0	0	9,237	3	9	1,28,627	3	6	63,381	7	7

Price current for the period, July 1899 to September 1900,
Chhaoni Jhalrapatan (Imperial seer & Imperial rupee).

Month.	Week ending.	RABI CROP.				KHARIF CROP.				REMARKS
		Wheat.		Gram		Jowar.		Makka		
		Srs.	Ch.	Srs.	Ch.	Srs.	Ch.	Srs.	Ch.	
July 1899	6th	17	11	22	2	29	15	33	6	
"	13th	17	11	22	0	30	1	36	5	
"	20th	17	11	21	12	30	9	36	5	
"	28th	17	11	22	3	30	0	37	4	
August	4th	16	8	21	14	28	6	36	9	
"	11th	15	8	20	8	26	13	33	15	
"	18th	14	14	19	5	26	5	33	6	
"	25th	13	4	17	12	23	4	31	7	
Sept.	1st	12	0	15	9	10	14	27	8	
"	8th	11	11	12	10	18	10	26	2	
"	15th	11	11	12	10	17	11	22	11	
"	22nd	11	10	12	10	16	14	21	12	
"	29th	10	0	10	11	13	6	20	0	
October	6th	9	3	9	2	12	2	18	14	
"	13th	8	2	8	6	10	10	17	4	
"	20th	8	1	8	8	10	13	Not avail	able	
"	27th	8	4	9	5	10	7	"	"	
Novr.	3rd	8	8	9	7	10	9	"	"	
"	10th	8	2	9	11	9	14	"	"	
"	17th	8	2	9	5	9	11	"	"	
"	24th	8	3	9	10	9	14	"	"	
Decr.	1st	8	9	9	13	10	0	"	"	
"	8th	8	9	10	0	10	9	"	12	
"	15th	9	14	11	6	11	0	10	15	
"	22nd	10	0	11	7	11	7	11	1	
"	29th	9	11	10	13	11	2	11	1	
January 1900	5th	9	9	11	1	11	1	11	1	
"	12th	9	3	10	6	10	11	11	0	
"	19th	8	14	9	13	9	15	11	0	
"	26th	8	13	9	5	9	13	11	0	
Febry.	2nd	8	6	9	7	9	7	Not avail	able.	
"	9th	8	6	9	10	9	10	"	"	
"	16th	8	6	9	1	9	7	"	"	
"	23rd	8	11	9	8	9	6	"	"	
March	2nd	8	7	9	13	9	13	"	"	
"	9th	7	11	8	10	8	10	"	"	
"	16th	7	14	8	12	8	14	"	"	
"	23rd	7	14	8	7	8	13	"	"	
"	30th	7	15	8	9	8	14	"	"	
April	6th	7	12	8	10	8	14	"	"	
"	13th	7	11	8	10	8	15	"	"	
"	20th	7	11	8	8	8	11	"	"	
"	27th	8	9	9	4	9	11	"	"	
May	4th	7	12	8	5	8	11	"	"	
"	11th	7	11	8	9	8	14	"	"	
"	18th	7	8	8	5	8	10	"	"	
"	25th	7	10	8	6	8	15	"	"	
June	1st	7	12	8	4	8	9	"	"	
"	8th	7	11	8	1	8	9	"	"	
"	15th	7	5	7	8	8	10	"	"	
"	22nd	7	0	7	7	8	1	"	"	
"	29th	6	12	7	2	7	13	"	"	
July	6th	6	11	7	1	7	12	"	"	
"	13th	7	0	7	3	7	11	"	"	
"	20th	7	0	7	0	7	11	"	"	
"	27th	7	0	7	0	7	11	"	"	
August	3rd	7	6	7	1	7	12	"	"	
"	11th	7	10	6	14	8	2	"	"	
"	18th	8	0	7	1	8	10	"	"	
"	25th	8	9	7	10	9	5	"	"	
Sept.	1st	8	7	7	6	9	10	"	"	
"	8th	8	5	7	1	10	0	"	"	
"	15th	8	8	7	3	9	14	"	"	
"	22nd	7	13	7	5	8	12	"	"	
"	29th	7	6	7	3	8	6	"	"	

Price current of Principal Food-grains (Imperial seer and Jhalawar rupee).

Month.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	Average.	1899.	1900.
	Sr. Ch.	Sr. Ch.	Sr. Ch.	Sr. Ch.	Sr. Ch.	Sr. Ch.	Sr. Ch.	Sr. Ch.	Sr. Ch.	Sr. Ch.	Sr. Ch.	Sr. Ch.
1. MAHKA.												
January ...	25	7	30	10	19	0	20	0	25	15	12	15
February ...	24	9	29	3	22	3	19	5	25	8	24	8
March ...	25	2	26	9	24	12	16	1	25	7	21	8
April ...	21	5	26	12	25	11	17	11	25	0	21	8
May ...	22	2	27	0	25	7	17	11	21	15	24	8
June ...	22	2	27	0	25	4	17	0	23	10	24	8
July ...	22	0	27	11	22	2	16	2	21	5	24	8
August ...	22	0	27	11	22	2	17	0	21	1	24	8
September ...	26	5	23	3	25	8	18	0	25	1	24	8
October ...	23	8	25	7	24	11	25	0	21	5	20	1
November ...	20	9	26	11	22	10	33	14	23	6	20	1
December ...	23	5	25	8	21	6	25	7	23	6	20	5
2. JOWAR.												
January ...	23	14	27	4	20	7	21	0	25	3	22	2
February ...	24	2	27	9	20	8	19	7	24	0	20	2
March ...	25	10	24	13	23	5	18	0	20	10	20	12
April ...	27	0	26	2	21	3	17	3	21	6	20	12
May ...	23	14	24	2	22	14	16	9	21	4	20	12
June ...	23	3	24	1	21	0	16	13	23	3	20	12
July ...	22	7	21	0	22	13	17	2	23	12	20	12
August ...	23	3	26	3	22	8	17	10	22	8	22	6
September ...	21	12	24	10	20	0	17	4	22	8	23	2
October ...	23	2	24	14	22	0	18	15	23	1	22	6
November ...	21	1	25	9	22	6	20	11	23	2	22	11
December ...	25	4	25	5	22	9	22	9	23	2	20	12
3. WHEAT.												
January ...	17	6	15	12	15	8	15	6	15	0	10	12
February ...	17	7	18	12	14	7	14	15	14	4	11	0
March ...	18	0	13	6	15	6	14	2	14	11	6	10
April ...	18	11	10	2	17	2	12	11	11	15	13	14
May ...	17	7	10	7	16	10	11	14	11	7	14	12
June ...	17	8	15	12	14	5	12	2	13	1	13	10
July ...	10	5	14	13	16	0	11	3	13	7	13	10
August ...	16	7	15	6	15	9	15	11	12	8	12	2
September ...	15	12	14	14	15	3	12	7	12	16	10	11
October ...	16	15	11	0	12	6	13	2	13	4	11	10
November ...	15	3	16	14	15	12	13	13	13	4	11	10
December ...	15	9	15	1	15	13	11	1	13	4	11	0
4. GRAM.												
January ...	25	7	19	5	18	6	17	5	29	11	25	12
February ...	21	11	16	13	16	11	16	11	28	0	26	8
March ...	25	12	17	11	20	9	15	11	34	0	27	6
April ...	23	3	17	12	20	14	17	9	27	3	25	12
May ...	21	12	16	0	19	4	17	5	27	0	26	0
June ...	22	4	14	13	16	7	18	0	31	2	24	12
July ...	21	7	14	11	20	3	14	4	26	12	24	12
August ...	22	7	15	0	19	11	20	0	27	14	20	0
September ...	10	5	15	0	18	7	19	10	27	11	24	2
October ...	19	1	14	14	10	12	21	0	28	8	22	6
November ...	19	0	14	15	16	12	22	0	27	12	21	6
December ...	20	0	16	7	18	0	20	9	27	14	21	1

Not available.

Exports and Imports.

No	Months.	IMPORTS.		EXPORTS.	
		St. 1955.	St. 1956.	St. 1955.	St. 1956.
		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
1	Sivan (July, August) ...	4,337	8,713	960	1,754
2	Bhadon (August, September) ...	3,749	7,786	617	1,217
3	Kuar (September, October) ...	10,612	10,090	8,405	49
4	Katik (October, November) ...	6,410	14,632	6,170	179
5	Aghan (November, December) ...	4,912	12,161	9,962	908
6	Pus (December, January) ...	3,974	4,903	20,391	1,849
7	Magh (January, February) ...	6,714	6,662	16,085	1,178
8	Phagun (February, March) ...	7,894	19,239	13,588	394
9	Chait (March, April) ...	8,165	1,459	4,449	536
10	Baisakh (April, May) ...	15,143	14,166	2,840	286
11	Jeth (May, June) ...	15,781	26,450	2,048	571
12	Asad (June, July) ...	4,778	27,847	1,990	367
Total ...		93,059	1,68,240	87,235	9,278

Statement of Exports and Imports

MONTHS.	PATAN.			CHITONG.			PACHIN.			AWAR.			DEU.			GANDHAR.			TOTAL.	
	Average of 5 years, 1918-22.	Sambh 1957.	Sambh 1956.	Average of 5 years, 1918-22.	Sambh 1957.	Sambh 1956.	Average of 5 years, 1918-22.	Sambh 1957.	Sambh 1956.	Average of 5 years, 1918-22.	Sambh 1957.	Sambh 1956.	Average of 5 years, 1918-22.	Sambh 1957.	Sambh 1956.	Average of 5 years, 1918-22.	Sambh 1957.	Sambh 1956.	Average of 5 years, 1918-22.	Sambh 1957.
IMPORTS.																				
1. July (Sauran) ...	600	1,501	2,651	1,939	3,010	5,132	17	11	110	65	72	121	278	11	59	12	32	4,337	8,713	Mds.
2. August (Bhadra) ...	578	1,097	4,297	1,766	2,806	3,199	8	12	...	62	13	...	480	17	...	28	14	3,749	7,796	Mds.
3. September (Kartik) ...	1,992	3,812	8,850	4,403	6,032	1,050	10	8	...	112	3	...	381	60	112	83	57	10,612	10,000	Mds.
4. October (Purashad) ...	4,100	2,160	8,700	5,510	1,105	5,415	76	22	10	41	6	3	16	59	112	128	...	6,410	14,682	Mds.
5. November (Makar) ...	4,100	2,072	6,416	8,625	2,200	5,415	88	134	17	59	23	3	231	69	138	87	15	4,912	12,161	Mds.
6. December (Masi) ...	4,388	1,516	9,225	9,186	1,829	1,933	130	22	20	136	23	86	453	168	227	218	153	13,310	3,974	Mds.
7. January (Magh) ...	3,711	1,566	9,225	9,186	1,829	1,933	136	2	85	105	58	3	484	81	1,627	193	65	11,922	11,888	Mds.
8. February (Phalgun) ...	3,711	2,339	9,225	9,186	1,829	1,933	136	59	438	121	2	330	139	313	1,004	193	163	11,922	8,062	Mds.
9. March (Chait) ...	2,993	1,007	9,225	8,571	6,410	7,017	131	18	748	216	33	913	171	104	1,004	95	21	7,891	19,239	Mds.
10. April (Vaisakh) ...	3,386	4,473	2,445	1,653	11,618	6,887	285	18	434	14	9	465	891	292	1,531	95	28	2,807	12,184	Mds.
11. May (Jeth) ...	6,111	3,391	3,912	14,931	11,900	12,461	176	19	2,851	176	120	9	966	313	1,888	237	38	15,781	14,166	Mds.
12. June (Asadh) ...	3,761	754	7,682	8,295	3,722	13,937	125	43	1,766	218	210	...	692	233	2,219	307	16	4,778	27,847	Mds.
Total	39,681	25,793	61,083	75,762	63,852	68,931	2,101	333	7,271	1,378	316	3,271	5,992	1,763	10,381	1,702	392	91,059	1,68,240	Mds.
EXPORTS.																				
1. July (Sauran) ...	274	83	173	5	11	250	275	197	76	56	70	...	62	102	4	913	197	690	1,761	Mds.
2. August (Bhadra) ...	102	91	1,011	61	110	156	85	28	...	81	6	...	72	81	2	936	265	617	1,217	Mds.
3. September (Kartik) ...	640	1,043	25	91	880	...	1,042	2,001	...	11	752	18	97	358	...	631	2,068	8,405	1,719	Mds.
4. October (Purashad) ...	1,104	1,05	315	120	61	...	1,291	3,187	70	215	1,006	150	699	1,306	121	2,597	3,907	3,362	3,008	Mds.
5. November (Makar) ...	400	1,815	28	85	129	...	1,291	3,721	127	215	1,006	150	699	1,306	121	2,597	3,907	3,362	3,008	Mds.
6. December (Masi) ...	400	1,815	28	85	129	...	1,291	3,721	127	215	1,006	150	699	1,306	121	2,597	3,907	3,362	3,008	Mds.
7. January (Magh) ...	400	1,815	28	85	129	...	1,291	3,721	127	215	1,006	150	699	1,306	121	2,597	3,907	3,362	3,008	Mds.
8. February (Phalgun) ...	400	1,815	28	85	129	...	1,291	3,721	127	215	1,006	150	699	1,306	121	2,597	3,907	3,362	3,008	Mds.
9. March (Chait) ...	400	1,815	28	85	129	...	1,291	3,721	127	215	1,006	150	699	1,306	121	2,597	3,907	3,362	3,008	Mds.
10. April (Vaisakh) ...	400	1,815	28	85	129	...	1,291	3,721	127	215	1,006	150	699	1,306	121	2,597	3,907	3,362	3,008	Mds.
11. May (Jeth) ...	400	1,815	28	85	129	...	1,291	3,721	127	215	1,006	150	699	1,306	121	2,597	3,907	3,362	3,008	Mds.
12. June (Asadh) ...	400	1,815	28	85	129	...	1,291	3,721	127	215	1,006	150	699	1,306	121	2,597	3,907	3,362	3,008	Mds.
Total	6,105	19,343	2,015	1,100	1,268	118	7,172	22,801	1,280	3,608	6,306	1,348	5,702	14,880	892	11,541	19,707	37,739	87,235	9,278